The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

"Once Upon a Time There Was a Prince"

Chinese Interest in the Recent Municipal Election

Continuing Critical State of Russo-Chinese Relations

New Court Agreement and Its Advantages

By C. T. Liang

Hats Off To China

By H. Benson-Currie

The Mysterious Death of Gen. Liang Chung-chia; Nearly Half the National Revenues for War; This Problem of Trying to Rule Other Peoples; China Would Repay the Great Northern Telegraph Loan; Judicial Independence and Exterritoriality, by L. I. Tsok; The Kirin-Huainin Railway and Japanese Policy; China's Most Northern Provincial Capital; Afforestation—China's Greatest Need, by D. Y. Lin; The Legation Quarter and the Move Southward, by Chang Tan-tse; More Friends for Filipino Freedom.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1930 **VOLUME LII, NUMBER 3**

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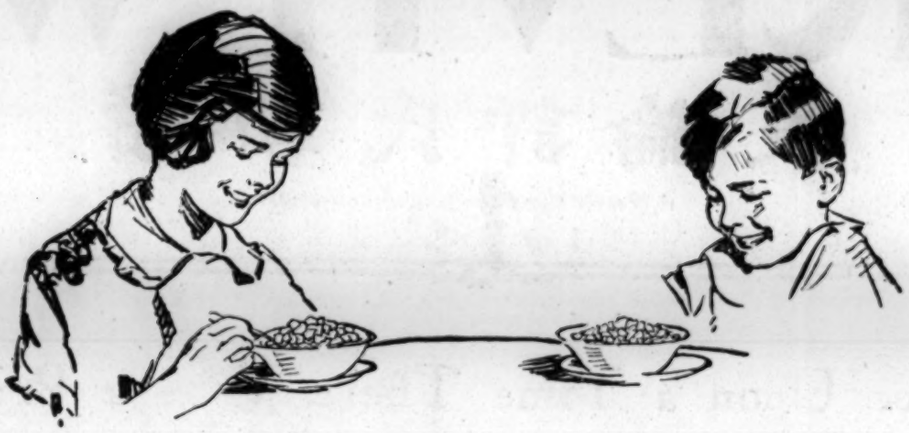

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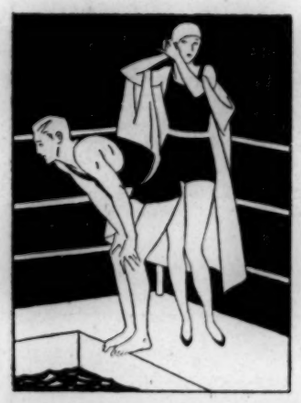

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EDGAR SNOW, Assistant Editor
H. L. FELTON, Business Manager
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager
FANG FU-AN, Circulation Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER — C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping). — SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) — P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) — C. T. LIANG

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

NEARLY HALF THE NATIONAL REVENUES FOR WAR!

THE DISGRUNTLED Chinese politicians and generals who have been lambasting the National Government on the score of misuse and squandering of public funds, should have been able to obtain the information they desired regarding the state of the country's finances from the report of the Ministry of Finance which was submitted to the meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee on March 3. The average newspaper reader would not be expected to understand all of the figures presented, but there were two items that stood out as prominently as though they had been printed in large black type. One item listed the total national revenues for the fiscal year, July, 1928 to June, 1929. This sum was Mex. $434,440,712.92 and represented income from all sources, including the customs administration, salt, tobacco and kerosene tax, stamp taxes, sale of confiscated property, etc. The next item that attracted attention was included under the heading of disbursements for the military establishment. This sum was Mex. $209,536,969.49, somewhat less than half the total receipts of the National Government. This item in the record of disbursements explains exactly why the Government has been unable to embark on its reconstruction program which constitutes the chief plank in the Nationalist program. It also explains why the Government has not been able to develop its general program of education, as well as a number of other important things which the revolutionary party set out to do. The disgruntled generals and politicians who have done their best to overturn the Government, should ponder these figures carfully, because it has been due largely to their efforts to overturn the Government, that this expenditure of nearly $210,000,000 has been necessary. Passing on to the important matter of a national budget, T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance declared that "even with all the vicissitudes of civil war, banditry, famine and the fall in silver. . . . .it is nevertheless obvious that the financial problems of the country are not beyond solution." On several occasions it appeared that the country might be able to accomplish a balanced budget, but every time the Government began to see day-light, somebody started a new rebellion, which necessitated fresh borrowing in order to finance the government troops and purchase of military equipment. Despite the gloomy outlook

much, however, has been accomplished, the most important, in the opinion of the finance minister being the Government's ability "to break the vicious circle of living on loans secured on current revenues". The Government, for the first time in twenty years "was almost in a position to balance the budget without resorting to borrowing for current expenditures." It was this vicious circle that finally spelled the doom of the old Peking Government because as the political situation became increasingly serious, the interest rates went up, until a point was reached where the Government couldn't borrow any more money at any price. This led to the bartering of national resources and even to the looting of tombs as a means of obtaining funds for carrying on. Another interesting point in the report dealt with the subject of foreign loans, Mr. Soong declaring that the Government "had studiously avoided even negotiations in the direction of foreign loans until there was assurance that the terms and conditions which could be offered prospective lenders could be such as could be accepted and yet which would not imperil China's financial integrity." As a result of this policy the Government had confined itself to domestic bond issues and in this connection had managed through a wise policy of supervision, to preserve the domestic credit of the Government. The last paragraph in the report is worth reproducing,

> "How to restrict military expenditures during the current year so that the Ministry of Finance can meet expenses without further mortgaging of the future and be able to begin to provide for reconstruction and debt consolidation reduces itself to the problem of attaining peace within the country, a problem which no single Ministry can be expected to solve. In the satisfactory treatment of this problem lies indeed the future of democratic government, economic reconstruction, foreign relations and financial progress, and therefore it constitutes the one challenge to the statesmanship of the Government and the Party together with the support of the entire nation."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF GEN. LIANG CHUNG-CHIA

DISPATCHES from Harbin and Mukden circulated by the various Chinese news services on March 10 and 11 told of the mysterious death of General Liang Chung-chia, recently appointed Chinese defense commissioner for the Manchouli-Hailar section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The report issued by the official *'Kuo Min* news agency, which was dated at Mukden, March 10 stated that the cause of Gen. Liang's sudden death was shrouded in mystery. He had been enjoying perfect health and had attended a banquet. His body was found the next morning lying across the bed, the circumstances pointing to death by poisoning. For those familiar with the background of Gen. Liang's activities in defending the so-called Barga district of Heilungkiang province, against Soviet Russian intrigue and aggression, suspicion at once is directed toward those interests which might be expected to benefit by his demise. In *The Review* for February 1 there was an extended discussion of the excellent work which Gen. Liang had performed in repelling the Soviet advance into Chinese territory. Shortly following the break between the Chinese and Soviet in North Manchuria last spring the Manchuria authorities stationed Gen. Liang with a force of about 5,000 Heilungkiang troops at the towns of Manchouli and Chalainor at the extreme western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway adjacent to the Russian frontier. Since Gen. Liang was outnumbered by the Soviet Red army from the standpoint of both troops and equipment, he made the best of a bad bargain by constructing about 5 miles inside Chinese territory, a system of excellent trenches. Although the Russians repeatedly attacked Gen. Liang's position with airplanes equipped with machine guns and bombs, and also used heavy artillery, Gen. Liang was able to hold out until late in November when his position was surrounded and his communication with the rear cut off, the Russians being able to do this by utilizing the services of Red-officered Mongolian cavalry. With his ammunition exhausted and a considerable portion of his men killed, Gen. Liang finally surrendered in order to avoid further useless losses of men. He along with the remainder of his troops, was interned in Siberia and only released after the signing of the Habarovsk protocol. Recently the Chinese authorities appointed Gen. Liang defense commissioner for the western end of the C. E. R. between Hailar and Manchouli, all this territory lying within the Barga District, which the Red Russians long have coveted. That Gen. Liang was the best possible man for this position was generally realized. He had demonstrated his bravery by maintaining his position and constantly repulsing with heavy losses the repeated charges of the Red Army. Also he knew this territory and all the ins and outs of Mongolian politics, a veritable hornet's nest of Soviet intrigue, the present rulers of Moscow, under the camouflage of a Mongolian autonomy movement trying to split off the Barga District (about as large as the state of Texas) and link it up with Outer Mongolia which the Red Russians already control. As stated, the Soviet Russians or Red-instigated Mongolians were the only ones who might be interested in the removal of Gen. Liang from this district, hence the investigation of the circumstances surrounding his sudden death, may result in interesting disclosures.

TO REPAY THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH LOAN

THE MINISTRY of Communications announced on March 11 the flotation of a $10,000,000 so-called telegraph loan to be secured on revenues from international telegraphic messages and other revenues of the Department of Telegraphs, the purpose of the loan being to finance the reorganization and expansion of telegraph, telephone and radio services of the Ministry of Communications. The bonds will be issued at 98, will bear interest at 8 percent and will be redeemed within ten years by annual installments of $1,000,000 beginning next year. While not stated in the prospectus, a chief purpose of this loan is to repay a debt which the Chinese Government owes to the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company. The National Government's purpose in this action is to place itself in an independent position in connection with the forthcoming negotiations with the foreign cable companies whose monopolistic contracts expire at the end of the year. How the Chinese

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Government became so heavily in debt to the foreign cable monopoly is not known, but it is known that this debt has served as a powerful club wielded by the cable companies in their efforts to block radio development and also in obtaining extensions of their monopolistic concession. While the Government has definitely notified the cable companies that their contracts are not to be renewed after Dec. 31, 1930, it is generally believed that this strong stand is being taken largely for bartering purposes, the Government not really intending to put the cables out of business. What the Government apparently desires, is to break down the monopolistic character of the foreign cable agreements and to obtain control of the cable landings, an altogether legitimate demand in view of conditions prevailing in other countries. The foreign cable companies, due to their autocratic methods in dealing with the public in the past, will not be able to arouse much sympathy for the embarrassing position in which they now find themselves!

"ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS A PRINCE"

READERS of *The Review* will remember the fairy stories of their childhood wherein the handsome prince went about rescuing beautiful maidens from ogers. One is reminded of these stories by the accounts which have appeared in the Shanghai foreign newspapers regarding the arrival of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, accompanied by his brother Prince Knud, Prince and Princess Axel, and a number of other high Danish officials, all of whom made up what the Shanghai newspapers termed, "the distinguished royal party." Reading further in the account which appeared in *The China Press*, one learned that the "distinguished royal party" arrrived aboard the "royal motor-ship *Fionia*," which entered the Shanghai harbor "amidst the booming of a royal salute and the airs of the Danish royal national anthem as rendered by the Chinese military band of Mayor Chang Chun of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai." As for the Crown Prince himself, H. R. H. Frederick, one learned that he was 6-ft. 3-in. tall, was dressed in a dark lounge suit, and that "he soon put those with whom they came in contact, at their ease." Also we learned that he is a "regular sailor prince, is very democratic, of high intellect, is a keen student of music and fine arts, while in his spare moments he leads a strenuous life and is *very* fond of travelling about Europe incognito." A further report by *Reuter's* correspondent at Nanking told of the elaborate preparations which had been made in the National Capital for the reception of the Danish royal party by the Chinese National Government. There was to be a reception by General Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang, a dinner party by Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, and then the Prince was scheduled to give a tea for the entire National Government aboard the s. s. *Fionia*.

Truly, it is quite an event for Nationalist China of the Kuomintang to entertain European royalty, but we doubt whether many Chinese have any illusions regarding the real purpose of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Frederick to this part of the world. Assuredly Prince Frederick has not made the long trip to the Far East for the purpose of pleasure only. Without having any definite first-hand information on the subject, we imagine that the real purpose of the Prince's trip is more or less intimately concerned with the renewal of the contract of the Great Northern Telegraph Company which expires at the end of the present year. In last week's issue of *The Review* there appeared an article which occupied about four and a half columns of small type, most of which consisted of summaries of various treaties and agreements negotiated during the past half century whereby the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company and its associated British companies, tied China's domestic and external telegraphic facilities into such an iron-bound bow-knot that it had the effect of stifling China's telegraphic communications for more than a decade. We do not wish to detract from the enterprise of the Danes who originally brought the cable and telegraph to China, but like all monopolists, they thought they owned the country and for many years effectively prevented the development of modern radio or cable-telegraphic facilities in China. Also they prevented any independent American cable from being landed on China's coast line, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, while an American corporation, being allegedly owned to the extent of 75 percent of its stock by the so-called British-Danish cable trust.

Perhaps the most significant phase of the story of the Danish telegraph monopoly in China is based on the fact that Denmark, the home of this "imperialistic" cable and telegraph monopoly, is a European country which is considerably smaller than the smallest Chinese province and has a total population about the same as the city of Shanghai. Also, Denmark has no fleet to speak of, or at least if there is a fleet it hasn't created any anxiety at the London Naval Conference. Hence, China cannot charge that the Danes used force in compelling the Chinese Government with its 400,000,000 subjects to grant the old exclusive telegraph and telephone monopoly. The truth is that while the Danes were often able to obtain the assistance of British diplomacy, they usually were able to get what they wanted in China through other means than force. The Chinese correspondent in Nanking who sent us the article dealing with the cable and telegraph agreements which appeared in *The Review* last week, admitted the real explanation when he said, "There are many factors, political as well as economic, that are responsible for such a deplorable situation, but former officials in charge of China's Telegraph Administration are unquestionably the first to blame. Ignorant of international conditions, they blindly made agreements with the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Cable Companies, popularly known as the Anglo-Danish cable trust. The numerous unilateral stipulations contained in these various agreements have constituted the most powerful check to the development of the international communications of China."

Recently the National Government sent an official communication to the foreign cable companies announcing a definite cancellation of their monopolistic agreements at the time of their expiration which falls on Dec. 31 of this year. In the meantime the Government announced that it

shortly would be in a position to handle all international communication by means of radio, having now under contruction three high-power stations capable of communicating directly with the United States, Germany and France. This announcement of the National Government therefore becomes of immediate interest due to the visit of the Crown Prince Frederick and his brother, Prince Knud, to the seat of the National Government at Nanking. According to report, Prince Knud occupies a high position on the directorate of the Great Northern Company. While there may have been some excuse for the ignorance of old Chinese officialdom of a quarter and a half century ago in granting these monopolistic agreements, assuredly there can be no excuse for modern western-educated Chinese officialdom, in continuing them! Despite the enthusiastic announcement of the Ministry of Communications that China shortly will be able to substitute radio for cable, we imagine that China still will have need for the cables, after Dec. 31, 1930. The important point for China to remember, in this connection, is that no further monopolies should be granted to anybody, so that the country will be free to take advantage of any new system of communication that promises prompt, efficient and economical contact with other lands!

THIS PROBLEM OF TRYING TO RULE OTHER PEOPLES

AT THE Versailles Conference which followed the World War, the German Samoan Islands were turned over to New Zealand under a mandate from the League of Nations. Since New Zealand is itself a dominion, or subordinate part of the British Empire, this placed the Samoans in a peculiar position as being first subject to New Zealand, then to Great Britain and finally to the League. The League, apparently, has paid little attention to what has been going on in Samoa and according to fairly reliable reports, the New Zealanders themselves have likewise paid little attention to what happened in their "mandated" territory. The result was serious trouble resulting in a clash on December 28 between the New Zealand administrators, backed by a gunboat, and the Samoans. Several Samoans were killed, including their leader Tamasese, who was buried on the beach and now is being worshipped as a national hero. As a result of this fight the Samoans petitioned the British Government for incorporation as a crown colony. This was rejected. Snubbed by the British Government and the League and treated as a conquered people by the New Zealanders, the Samoans now have petitioned the United States, asking that the Samoans Islands be ceded definitely to the United States. A dispatch from Charles Dailey, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, who is now in Apia, British Samoa stated that the inhabitants of British Samoa are now actually drawing up deeds of cession to the United States, similar to the action of the people of Tutuila, and eastern Samoa, a quarter of a century ago. What action the United States is likely to take is unknown as the question is likely to be an embarrassing one. According to Mr. Dailey's report, the Samoans always had a high regard for British justice, but they haven't anything but bitter criticism for the type of British justice which has been dispensed by the New Zealanders. They contrast their allegedly cruel treatment with the benign treatment which the natives of the other section of the islands receive at the hands of the American Government. They charge that since the mandated period the people's money has been wasted; that some thousands of pounds left on hand when Germany was ousted have been wasted along with further thousands of pounds borrowed in New Zealand. In November 1928 the New Zealand Government sent financial agents to Samoa for an investigation and their report is said to constitute an indictment of the New Zealand stewardship. Further charges pertaining to the treatment of the Samoan women, was not fit for publication, according to Mr. Dailey.

An interesting phase of this demand of the natives in British Samoa to be annexed by the United States, is based on the fact that while this development is taking place in Samoa, the Filipinos in another section of the Pacific are demanding their freedom from American control and according to latest reports from Manila some 7,000 students out of a total enrollment of 10,000 in the city high schools have gone on strike as a means of bringing their demands forcibly to the attention of the U. S. Congress. Another interesting contrast in connection with the Samoan situation is that American Samoa since the acquisition of the islands by the U. S. has been governed by an American naval officer. Recently Washington suggested withdrawing the naval officer and sending out a civilian governor. The Samoans kicked about the proposed transfer and sent a petition to Washington saying they wanted the naval officer to remain. And while this was going on in the South Seas, an entirely different situation had developed in the Carribean where the natives of Haiti were demanding the withdrawal of the U. S. Marines and the substitution of civilian control.

Chinese Migration to Manchuria Through Port of Dairen

The returns of the Japanese Marine Office, Dairen, concerning the influx and exodus of Chinese laborers via the port of Dairen during 1929 put the incomers at 495,280 and the outgoers at 217,168, which shows a decrease by 22,082 with the former and an increase by 18,135 with the latter.

Last year's total was 712,448 as against 726,395 for 1928, the former being 13,947 fewer.

Where these coolies came from and went to will be of nterest, as may be seen from the following:

Arrived from.—Shanghai, 1,050; Tsingtao, 212,540; Chefoo, 128,359; Lungkou, 84,256; Tientsin, 49,336; Antung, 12,783; elsewhere 6,956; total 495,280.

Departed to.—Shanghai, 3,680; Tsingtao, 86,498; Chefoo, 62,654; Lungkou, 42,220; Tientsin, 15,433; Antung, 4,488; elsewhere, 1,195; total 217,168.

Monthly Figures Compared

	Incomers		Outgoers	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Jan.	19,379	18,128	23,694	16,730
Feb	20,426	93,926	8,012	11,505
Mar.	138,602	138,314	18,058	14,360
April	66,230	48,996	12,220	10,534
May	49,361	27,239	18,227	12,194
June	26,864	23,362	15,881	14,005
July	32,801	24,870	14,837	14,823
Aug.	25,425	27,007	13,731	14,717
Sept.	26,132	30,207	14,740	13,858
Oct.	31,638	33,449	19,073	18,121
Nov.	32,500	33,337	23,492	24,635
Dec.	21,922	28,827	30,203	33,571
Total	495,280	527,362	271,168	199,033

Chinese Interest in the Recent Municipal Election

IF THE CHINESE had their eyes and ears open during the recent municipal election, they should have learned much to their advantage regarding the conduct of affairs in the International Settlement. Perhaps of most importance was the oft discussed question of "secrecy" in regard to the activities of the Council. In a sense this matter of secrecy was the only outstanding element involved and while all the candidates, in varying degrees, pledged themselves to a policy of publicity in respect to the future activities of the Council, it still remains to be seen whether they will be able to put their declarations into effect. An anonymous correspondent sent a letter to the foreign newspapers a few days ago in which he commented on this point and ended up by declaring, "I would be willing to risk a moderate wager that any publicity resolution that goes before the town meeting will be so hacked up by amendments that it will be practically worthless."

In commenting on the council's "secrecy" regulation, the same correspondent declared, "It seems there is a rule 'specifically laid down that no member of the Council may *disclose or discuss in public*, while still a member of the Council, any divergent opinion from the Council as a whole.' It would be difficult to conceive of a rule more dangerous to the cause of good government or more likely to be used as a cover for slipshod and careless endeavor, or worse. I do not for a moment insinuate that it has been so used, but very obviously such dark and obscured methods would fit in better with the machinations made famous by 'Big Bill Thompson' than with the striving toward economy and modern improvements that our Council is reported to be interested in. . . . .The rule is a relic of barbarism and should be set aside by the Council or rescinded by the ratepayers (voters)".

While there always has been criticism of the secret and high-handed methods of the Municipal Council, the public has to thank the recent Municipal election, for the disclosure regarding the Council's rule that *"no member of the Council might disclose or discuss in public while still a member of the Council, any divergent opinion from the Council as a whole."* While the existence of such a regulation generally had been suspected by those (particularly newspapermen) who have tried to find out how the Council stood on particular questions, it never had been known just what the regulation was. Now thanks to H. E. Arnhold's indignant letter which he sent to the newspapers following his resignation, the public is aware of the regulation, which, in its practical operation, had the effect of muzzling all members of the Council and compelling them to join the majority or keep their mouths shut. Undoubtedly the enforcement of this rule has placed members of the Council including the new Chinese members in the position of "yes-men," because there was no possible way for them to express a divergent opinion, regardless of the importance of the matter under discussion.

Another important matter brought out in Mr. Arnhold's letter was the reason for the appointment of Judge Feetham. To quote Mr. Arnhold's words on this subject,

> When I came into office, the general attitude of the Chinese members of the community towards the Council was one of suspicion and uncertainty, and Shanghai appeared to be drifting with the grave posssibility of disaster looming on the horizon. Today as a result of a great deal of time and effort expended, a spirit of friendliness and cooperation exists, and an atmosphere has been created in which it may be possible for Judge Feetham to work with every prospect of success. The settlement of the May 30 incident after many conferences and a decision to appoint two more Chinese members to the Council, is illustrative of the work done to achieve this.
>
> It was largely due to my initiative that Mr. Fessenden attended the Kyoto Conference and was authorized, whilst in Kyoto, to approach Mr. Lionel Curtis, (member of the British Royal Institute of International affairs and delegate to the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto), with the suggestion that the Municipality was considering, with a view to putting an end to the period of drift described above, taking the initiative in trying to solve the problems with which it is faced, by appointing one or more persons of international reputation to come here and study the situation and advise them. Thanks to Mr. Fessenden's tact and able handling of the situation whilst he was in Kyoto, a far better understanding and more sympathetic attitude towards the problems with which Shanghai is faced, has resulted, both in England and in America.

In his address at the farewell dinner given to Mr. Curtis on Feb. 12, Mr. Arnhold, after referring to Shanghai as the banking center and chief port of China, said. "The City of London has developed as an independent city within a larger city. This Settlement likewise is a city in the heart of a larger city. And in the same way as the delicate texture of London's financial ramifications and its trade have been free from all political interference, so do we hope that the International Settlement of Shanghai will be allowed to continue to develop, undisturbed by political controversy. We look forward to the day when China will have a strong and stable government which will be able to administer this municipal area without the safeguards which at present are necessary, and which will continue to be necessary for some time to come." By coupling this statement of Mr. Arnhold's with the exposition of his policy as Chairman of the Council, it is possible to gain a fairly clear idea of what the Council had in mind when it reached out to the Union of South Africa for a legal adviser. The fact that Judge Feetham had had experience in connection with the settlement of the Irish question and also in connection with somewhat similar questions, pertaining to racial relations, in South Africa was supposed to have fitted him for tackling the Shanghai job.

Another element brought out in connection with the municipal election which should be of tremendous interest to the Chinese, was indicated in Mr. Arnhold's explanation of the reasons for his defeat. Again we quote his exact words,

> I feel it incumbent upon me to bring certain facts to the attention of the ratepayers, which it is in their interests to know. As Chairman of the Council I have been unable to agree to certain requests which have been pressed upon me for what appeared to be a disproportionate increase in the Japanese police and other matters, which could not be granted in their entirety. As a result of this, I was given to understand a few days prior to the election that I should only receive 200 out of the 600 Japanese votes.

If this actually occurred, the foreign community must have supported me to the extent of 515 votes. I understand that 90 per cent, of the Japanese electorate went to the poll, as compared with about 50 per cent, of the British. It is, therefore, evident that so long as the British community do not turn out in larger numbers to cast their vote, Municipal affairs will be controlled by the Japanese voting machine.

An unnamed "spokesman" of the Japanese community in Shanghai denied this allegation of Mr. Arnhold in an interview appearing in the *Shanghai Mercury* on March 7 to the following effect. "We have no ambition to sway the Municipal Council toward consistently favorable consideration of the Japanese viewpoint; we have the largest foreign community, it is true, but we have been content to maintain the status quo as far as the proportion of American, British, and Japanese councillors are concerned. If the foreign community is of the opinion, also, that an increase in Chinese representation would be beneficial, we are willing to fall into line, *provided, of course, that the Chinese councillors would not be in the majority . . .*" Despite this statement, however, it is known that the Japanese voters in the municipal elections always go to the polls "instructed" to vote for a certain "slate". The fact that only a small percentage of the Japanese voters are able to read the voting tickets, which always are printed in the English language, has always made it necessary to provide the Japanese voters with printed slips which they take to the polls and refer to when marking their choice.

A further matter, not pertaining to the status of the Settlement, but of tremendous interest to all local residents, deals with the local telephone situation. Space is too limited for a detailed consideration of the telephone muddle, but here again it appears that the old question of "secrecy" has prevented the public from obtaining the real facts. According to Mr. Arnhold's explanation the telephone company had broken its franchise as far back as 1908 "by installing a system which at that time was already considered antiquated." He then stated that in July last year when the various chambers of commerce and ratepayers were pressing the Council to do something about the telephone company, "that the telephone company was at the same time pressing the Council to authorize an agreement with an American syndicate which appeared to be disadvantageous, both from the point of view of shareholders and subscribers." Mr. Arnhold then stated that as there were other parties interested in purchasing the telephone company that he had urged upon the Council the desirability of insisting upon open competition, with the result that there are today three offers in the field, which are being considered by an independent committee." This statement by Mr. Arnhold, apparently was made in reply to a charge by another candidate that Mr. Arnhold's company was interested, directly or indirectly, in the efforts of one of the three bidders to purchase the telephone company.

Of interest in connection with the foregoing consideration of the recent election from the standpoint of Chinese interests, was the following editorial which appeared in *The China Critic* on March 6,

The annual Municipal elections and the Ratepayers' Meeting cannot but renew in the Chinese mind the mixed feelings of humiliation and resentment. The reaction is as natural as it would be among the Americans in New York or the Britishers in London if they were to find foreigners exercising the exclusive right of electing their municipal officers and deciding their municipal affairs. The Chinese have been putting up with such a situation for too long a time. But the worm has turned. In compliance with public demand throughout the country the National Government has announced its intention to abolish all foreign concessions and settlements in China in the nearest future. In view of such circumstances the offer of another two seats to the Chinese, which will be voted upon at the coming Ratepayers' Meeting, is not at all being received with enthusiasm. Appreciating as we do the good effort of the Chinese Councillors placed in a difficult position where national feelings and prejudices count a great deal, we must say that anything short of majority representation on the Council will not be of great avail to the Chinese community. In their report to the Chinese ratepayers last year the retiring Chinese Councillors mentioned quite a few reforms which they sought to introduce but in which they were defeated; for instance, in the matter of getting more seeming appropriations for Chinese education and introducing Chinese senior officers into the various Departments of the Council. Furthermore, there were matters regarding which we doubt how far the opinions of the Chinese Councillors were consulted before it was too late for the Chinese residents to protest. We refer to the sale of the power plant last year and the setting up of iron gates at various points on the Settlement boundaries, the latter being part of a big-scale "defense" scheme which the Council had prepared with the co-operation of a certain British general. We doubt whether the Chinese Councillors had any advance knowledge about these matters before they had all but matured. Will such situation be remedied with the increase of Chinese seats on the Council?

The Continuing Critical State of Sino-Russian Relations!

THAT RUSSO-CHINESE relations in North Manchuria continue in a critical state is indicated in dispatches which have appeared in the local Chinese and foreign newspapers as well as dispatches from *The Review's* correspondents in both Mukden and Harbin. Of outstanding interest was the mysterious death of Gen. Liang Chung-chia, the hero of Manchouli, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue. A later dispatch from Harbin stated that Gen. Wan Fu-lin, of the Heilungkiang provincial government had sent a commission from Tsitsihar to Hailar for the purpose of making an investigation, this commission being headed by the Vice-Governor of the province and including Chinese physicians and military officers connected with the Tsitsihar headquarters. According to the latest report, General Liang's death occurred immediately after he had returned from a banquet tendered by the Hailar Taoyin, Gen. Chao, and since Gen. Liang had been in perfect health previously, it was most natural that a suspicion of foul play should exist.

A further source of continued friction has been the action of the Soviet management of the Chinese Eastern Railway in discharging all Chinese and Russian employes of the railway who continued in their positions during the course of the conflict. Many of these discharged include skilled men who had been with the railway for

many years. All of these vacated positions are being filled by Soviet citizens recently brought in from Soviet territory, practically all of these new employes, according to report having been members of the Red Army in the Far East which operated against the Chinese forces along the border during last summer and fall. It is alleged that the purpose of the Soviet in bringing in these new men is to have trusted men available for military purposes in the event of another crisis with the Chinese authorities. The exact number of these new employes is not known, but the Chinese Consul at Chita, Siberia, has asked the Mukden authorities regarding the issuance of consular visaes for approximately 1,200 Russians who desire to enter Chinese territory for the purpose of obtaining positions on the C. E. R. According to report current in Harbin, it is the purpose of the Soviet to utilize the services of the new Soviet employes in a military way in the event of a fresh crisis.

More Border Raids

The official *Kuo Min* news agency in a dispatch from Harbin on March 12 stated that Soviet troops continue to conduct raids into Chinese territory in the vicinity of Chalainor and other border districts for the purpose of stealing cattle, footstuffs and other valuables from the Chinese and Russian residents of these districts. Also it was stated that twenty-five Chinese merchants who had been confined in Siberian prison camps, but had been released, had again been arrested by the Soviet authorities when the Chinese merchants reached the border on their way into Chinese territory. The dispatch stated that Chinese travelers from Europe passing over the Trans-Siberian railway, are being subjected to severe search by Bolshevist agents.

A report from a correspondent in North Manchuria, in a letter dated March 5 stated that serious apprehension exists at Manchouli and Chalainor and even at Hailar in the so-called Barga District regarding the possibility of a fresh invasion of Chinese territory by the Soviet forces. It was stated that the Red Army quartered at the town of Abagatai, located a few miles north of Chalainor on the Russian side of the line, constantly are conducting manouvers adjacent to the boundary line and that small bodies of Soviet troops appear on the tops of the barren hills overlooking Chinese territory. The constant movements of the Red troops has been responsible for the rumor in Hailar that the Soviet is making plans for re-occupying the western end of the C. E. R. from Manchouli to the summit of the Hinghan mountain range.

While the Soviet management of the C. E. R. has made an investigation of the damages at the Chalainor coal mines (owned by the C. E. R.) the report has not been issued and the mines still are closed down. It is unofficially reported that the sum of 1,000,000 gold roubles will be required to repair the machinery of the mines which was damaged as a result of the Soviet bombardment and airplane raids. There are said to be some 2,000 bodies of victims of the fighting between the Chinese and Red troops still lying unburied in the vicinity of Chalainor, chiefly in the town and village at the mouth of the mines. Most of the Chinese and Russian residents of Chalainor, due to their inability to obtain work at the mines, have drifted to other places along the railway in the hope of finding new jobs.

Russian and Korean Refugees

A further dispatch from a correspondent in Harbin on March 12 stated that thousands of Russian and Korean peasants, residents of the Russian Maritime province and the lower Amur district, are flocking into Chinese territory by way of Suifenho and the mouth of the Sungari, due to the Soviet enforcement of the new laws pertaining to confiscation of property of the "Kulaki" or wealthy peasants. All peasants who own any property such as a plot of land or live-stock such as horses or cattle are being driven out of the country.

Rumored "White-Guard" Activities

A dispatch from Mukden on March 10 stated that the Chinese authorities have dispatched a force of 1,000 troops into the Three River area located north of the C. E. R. tracks in the Barga District for suppressing the activities of organized bands of Russian bandits who are terrorizing the villages. The reports which have reached Mukden are to the effect that these bands of bandits are led by two former Cossack officers named Zickoff and Peshkoff and number between 200 and 300 and appear to be well armed. Peshkoff, the chief leader of the band has declared that he is not affiliated with any government or political faction but only is interested in "protecting" the Three River District. While the source of the arms possessed by this gang is not known, the activities of the band have led to revival of the Soviet charge that the Chinese are using the services of "White-Guards." Apparently as a result of the widespread Soviet propaganda on the question of the "White-Guards" Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces has issued a statement over his signature to the effect that "from the beginning of the Sino-Soviet trouble in North Manchuria in the spring of 1929 to the close of the trouble in the late fall of the same year when the Chinese and Soviet troops were simultaneously withdrawn from the boundary, no "White" Russian soldier served in the Northeastern Frontier Defense Force."

Conditions in Three River District

One of the Harbin Russian orthodox priests Father Makaveev who was sent into the Three River District by the Harbin Archbishop, returned to Harbin on March 4. He stated that he had visited the stations at Hailar and Yakesha as well as the village Tanehe, the latter place having been ravaged by Red cavalry gangs sent into the district by the Soviet General Blucher (Galen) during the course of the Sino-Russian conflict. Conditions in the district are still serious, according to the report of the priest, who stated that while Chinese and Russian emigree villagers are beginning to return to the area, they are under a serious handicap because most of the villages had been burned by the Red cavalry gangs. The Russian orthodox church at Yakesha was burned. In the village of Tanehe only seven of the previous residents have returned. The bodies of the 62 male residents of the village who were murdered by the Red troops, were hurriedly buried in a shallow grave not more than two feet deep. The relatives are now trying to remove the bodies from the temporary grave to permanent graves in the town cemetery. A still further complication in the district has been an outbreak of plague which has killed off most of the cattle and oxen. The bodies of more than 200 cattle were counted in the vicinity of Tanehe. The Russian priest who visited the district brought back with him two little orphan girls, both the parents of whom had been murdered by the Soviet troops. The two children were turned over to an orphanage in Harbin which is operated by Russian nuns.

Soviet Economic Exploitation

A report by the *Kuo Min* news agency from Harbin on March 8 stated that the Commissary of Finance of the Soviet Government had decided to appropriate the sum of 6,000,000 gold roubles for economic exploitation in North Manchuria. A committee headed by the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin, Mr. Melnikoff, and including the heads of various Soviet state commercial agencies, had been appointed to carry out the details of the new program. The Chinese report alleged that this action on the part of the Soviet Government indicated that "aggressive designs toward Northern Manchuria," were being formulated. A further report dealing with the same subject circulated by the *Kuo Wen* news agency, alleged that the initial appropriation of 6,000,000 gold roubles was to be followed by a further appropriation of 2,000,000 annually.

Mo Teh-hui Still in Mukden

A dispatch by *The Review's* correspondent in Harbin on March 11 stated that Tsai Yu-shen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, who was ordered "punished" for exceeding his instructions in connection with the negotiation of the Habarovsk agreement, was now in Mukden conferring with Mo Teh-hui, president of the C. E. R. It was stated that while Mr. Tsai would be dismissed from his original post in Harbin, that he would continue as a member of the political council in Mukden. Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, commander of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade of the Heilungkiang provincial forces, was appointed on March 12 as acting gendarmerie commander at Manchouli and Hailar in succession to the late Gen. Liang Chung-chia. The Mukden government remitted the sum of $3,000 to Hailar to cover the funeral expenses of Gen. Liang. The National Government on March 11 announced a special memorial service on April 5 for the victims of the Sino-Russian complications in North Manchuria last summer and fall.

C. E. C. Approves Vast Reconstruction Program

(Special Nanking Correspondence)

The Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang was brought to a successful close on March 6 after six days of strenuous meeting for the purpose of deliberating over various projects already initated so as to evolve even more practical measures in order to facilitate the realization and fulfillment of the Principles and and policies of the Party and the wishes of the people.

Considerable emphasis was placed on social and economic reconstructions in the country, which is shown by the fact that of the total number of proposals submitted to and passed at the Session more than half were devoted to some practical measures of reconstruction. If China could only be spared from further civil disturbances, the carryiug out of these measures religiously will put her well on the way to prosperity.

Reconstruction Program

The most outstanding proposal is a stupendous program of national reconstruction. It includes electrical and railway construction projects, opening of mines, establishing Government-owned factories and the improvement of agriculture by the conservancy and dredging of waterways, development of idle land in the northeast and northwest, educating the farmers, promoting of agricultural cooperation, of agricultural banks, etc. According to the scheme, the Government must within the next two years establish an extensive iron works, a ship building factory and a factory for the manufacture of electrical appliances. To meet the immediate need of the people, another proposal was put forth to establish a sugar refinery and factories devoted to the manufacturing of woolen, cotton and chemical products. Other Industrial establishments are to be set up by the Government in every province to provide work for the unemployed.

A detailed scheme for the conservancy and dredging of the Yellow, the Tao, the Wei, the Ching, the Feng, the Lo and the Ying rivers in order to prevent disastrous floods was adopted at the Session. The project will be financed jointly by the Central Government and the Provincial Reconstruction Departments of Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Suiyuan through which these rivers pass.

In this deliberation over a general reconstruction program, the National Capital received ample share of consideration. A proposal was accepted to issue a public loan of $30,000,000 with an additional $20,000,000 to be assessed from the various provinces in order to carry out the program of modernizing the Capital.

Scientific Research

An outstanding feature of the Session is the recognition given to scientific research. Appropriate rewards will be given for inventions; and research bureaux will be extensively established for the advancement of science.

A standard for the work of labor organizations in the country was adopted. It consists in increasing efficiency and industrial output, the development of workers' intelligence, the preservation of their health and the promotion of fellowship among them.

In view of the increasing and economic distress, a proposal was passed for a thrift movement. It is pointed out that in order to mitigate the economic hardshps of the people and Government, a rigid economy in the Government is absolutely necessary. According to the scheme, the Government must economize by (1) a conscientious reduction of army to 50 Divisions; (2) readjustment of Government organs; (3) determination of an administrative program; (4) adopting a budget system which is to be enforced by a rigid auditing system; and (5) strict selection of Government officials. No official will be permitted to hold concurrent posts.

In connection with the reduction of army, a well pondered plan will be carried out to provide the disbanded soldiers with suitable work for a living. If necessary, they will be given additional training in order to fit them for their chosen occupations.

To promote local autonomy, the rural population must be trained in organized movement and self government. The Session recognized the importance of rehabilitating the ethical code and moral standard among the people. An outline on ethics based on the Three People's Principles will be compiled and Party Organization popularized.

A few proposals relating exclusively to Party affairs were submitted. They have to do with Party organizations, the training of Party members, the promotion of Party affairs, etc. It is significant that the number of such proposals is comparatively small.

The Session opened on March 1 with forty-seven members present. President Chiang Kai-shek and Messrs. Ho Han-min, Tan Yen-kai, Yu Yiu-jen and Sun Fo formed the presidium. Four committees were elected for the study and examination of proposals submitted to the Session: the Committee on Party Affairs headed by Messrs. Tai Chi-tao and Liu Lu-ying; the Committee on Political Affairs headed by Dr. Wang Chung-hui and T. V. Soong; the Committee on Economics headed by Messrs. Chang Ching-kiang and Dr. H.H. Kung; and the Committee on Education headed by Messrs. Wu Chi-hwei and Yeh Chu-chang. Messrs. Li Shih-tseng, Chang Chi and Chao Tao-wen were appointed to form a committee to investigate into the recent actions of General Yen Hsi-shan.

A manifesto was issued at the end of the Session stressing the importance of local autonomy, economic reconstruction and the spread of education based on the Three People's Principles. It is pointed out that only through the unqualified fulfillment of these could "a new vitalizing impetus be injected into the political mechanism of China."

Nanking, March 13,1930.

Rioters Damage Local Vernacular Newspaper Plant

The office of the *China Times*, local vernacular newspaper, was entered last Sunday morning by a group of about 60 Communists who, for several minutes, had the office in an uproar while they overran the place upsetting type trays and breaking office fixtures and machinery.

The disturbance was said to have been the outcome of the previous day's disorders in connection with International Women's Day when street car windows were smashed in the Settlement and French Concession and Chinese police were forced to fire to disperse the mob. The rioters apparently were displeased with the facts as reported in the *China Times*. As soon as the disturbance occurred a watchman ran for the police, but the group dispersed before the authorities arrived.

The incident was the subject of two letters written by officials of the paper on March 11, one to the chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and one to the Commissioner of Police. The letters draw attention to the fact that the police were tardy in their arrival at the premises of the paper at 40A Kiangse Road in spite of the fact that an alarm was raised immediately the rioters entered the premises. They also take the police to task for not making an attempt to arrest the ringleaders after they (the police(were on the scene. Although not charging the police with deliberately conniving with the rioters, the letters declare that stronger measures, including some arrests, should have been taken under the circumstances.

The letters also call attention to the fact that the mob which attacked the premises declared that in case the paper continued publication another raid would be made and also said that it was their intention to do the same thing to other newspapers. The paper, therefore, looked forward to adequate protection of the police in the event that the raid was repeated, either to the *China Times* or to other newspapers.

U. S. Senatorial Resolution Favors Indian Independence

Senator John James Blaine of Wisconsin, on Jan. 6 introduced the following resolution in the U. S. Senate.

"Whereas the people of India are spontaneously moving toward the adoption of self-government, under a constitutional form, with popular approval, and seeking national independence : Therefore be it resolved, That the Senate of the United States, mindful of the struggle for independence that gave birth to our Republic, participates with the people of the United States in the deep interest that they feel for the success of the people of India in their struggle to establish their liberty and independence; and be it further,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States pledges its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it proper to recognize the sovereignty and the independence of India, and recommends early recognition thereof".

The resolution, after being read in the Senate on Jan. 6, was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Created M. E. Bishop

The Rev. John Gowdy

During the East Asia Central Conference at Nanking on February 24, the Rev. John Gowdy of Foochow was created Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the 7th ballot. He has the distinction of being the first missionary Bishop ever elected by the Methodists in China. His work during his many years in China has been mostly along educational lines.

First M. E. Chinese Bishop

Dr. C. P. Wang

For the first time in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church a Chinese Bishop has been elected, the person ascending to this position being Dr. C. P. Wong, pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church at Peiping. He was elected to the position at the East Asia Central Conference at Nanking on February 24 on the 14th ballot.

Mantell's Report on Canton-Kowloon Railways is Released

In his report on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which was released by Minister of Railways Sun Fo on March 8, John J. Mantell, American railway expert and advisor to Ministry, calls attention to the alleged unfair division that exists on through traffic as between the British and Chinese sections.

"The British section contributes 20 percent mileage on through traffic between Hongkong and Canton and insists on receiving 35 percent of the revenue although it contributes only 20 percent of the equipment. Unfair and inequitable agreements of this kind do not tend to promote close cooperation between Chinese and foreign interests and the question should be taken up with the British authorities with a view to obtaining an equitable and fair adjustment of revenue on through traffic," the report states.

The expert declares that this subject should be given early attention, as the greater part of the through revenue originates on the Chinese section. He says that there are plenty of precedents for the division of revenues such as Canada and the United States, which is on a mileage pro rata basis.

The adviser also discusses the proposed development of the port of Canton. He believes that the southern section of the Canton-Hankow line should be connected with the Canton-Kowloon line, but at the same time points out that there may be "many grave political objections on the part of Canton, which is principally due to the diversion of trade and revenue from Canton to Hongkong."

The development of the hinterland from Canton would materially increase trade in permitting Chinese products to compete in the Hongkong market against Japanese interests, which have a monopoly. He specifically mentions coal. When Canton is in a position to develop the port properly so as to accommodate deep water ships there should be no fear of competition of Hongong, Mr. Mantell thinks, as both ports will serve individual needs with the economic structure favoring Canton on account of the ability of the Chinese Government to name proper goods rates favoring Canton as against the longer haul to Hongkong.

With reference to the building of a motor road between Hongkong and Canton, the adviser thinks that such a road would face the railway with serious motor bus competition and more frequent service, and equality of rates. Serious attention would therefore have to be given to lowering of rates to meet motor bus competition. Lowering of rates could only be successfully met by reorganization and reduction in overhead expenses and increased length of trains which could be brought about only by heavier and more economical locomotives.

Mr. Mantell concludes that the operating expense increased nearly 64 percent, due principally to incrase in wages, lack of business methods in conducting the affairs of the railway, carrying a large number of unnecessary employes, lack of intelligent check on expenditure for conducting the business and in the purchase of supplies.

Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement is Concluded at Nanking

After being under negotiation off and on since the expiration of the old agreement in 1926, outstanding questions on the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement were cleared up on Wednesday (the fifth anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen) and the agreement awaits only the official signatures of the Japanese and National Governments to become effective. The signatures will be affixed in about one month, it is said. No official announcement was made on either side as to the contents.

It is understood by the *Shimbun Rengo* that the agreement consists of five articles and five protocols including the following: 1. Recognition of the complete tariff autonomy of China. 2. Japan to enjoy the most favored nation treatment. 3. Recognition of the uniform taxation at the maritime and land frontier customs.

It is further revealed that such questions as a scope and tariff rate of the commercial commodities that will enjoy a reciprocal treatment, abolition of likin and similar transit dues and readjustment of loans are treated in the protocol.

After the final meeting with Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires and other delegates, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the National Government, made the following announcement: "We have reached a nice result. There is no question left except the affixing of the provisional signatures. Although I cannot devulge the contents of the *modus vivendi*, I can tell you this will bring happy relations between China and Japan in the future."

Following the last meeting, Mr. Shigemitsu went to the mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen where he placed a wreath of flowers as a tribute to the late Kuomintang leader. He gave out the following message to a *Rengo* correspondent for publication:

"The Customs Tariff Agreement which has been substantially discussed between Japan and China has been concluded today and will be initialled as soon as the rewriting of the text is completed. Although it is premature to announce the contents, I can tell you that the agreement consists of a few main articles and a few protocols, covering all root questions regarding the Customs tariff. The agreement will come into force after the official signature, about a month from this date. The agreement is done in three languages—Jaganese, Chinese and English—and the English text is to prevail when there is any divergency of interpretation of the text. The agreement is called the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement and this will become a part of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty which will be concluded in the future and, accordingly, the duration of the present agreement will end with the conclusion of a new commercial treaty."

More Friends for Filipino Freedom

When two such widely divergent journals as *Liberty*, published by the owners of the *Chicago Tribune*, and *The Nation (N.Y.)*, pronouncedly liberal, publish editorials favoring independence for the Philippines, it may be taken for granted that the independence movement will make progress.

Here are the editorials:

MORE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

(Liberty, February 24)

An argument in favor of independence for the Philippines has been advanced by beet-sugar farmers and others in the United States, who say that the entry of cheap Philippine sugar into this country without tariff hurts their industry and profits.

No sooner was this point raised that the answer was made by American publicists that it was a very low and gross-minded view to take. Even to consider Philippine independence in reference to the prosperity of American farmers was, they said, ignoble and base.

Well, we don't see why.

One reason for keeping colonies—a valid reason throughout all history—is to increase the prosperity of the mother country: not to decrease it.

It is foolish to go into the colony business if it interferes with the prosperity of the home folks. And we think it is perfectly proper and reasonable to be frank about it.

There are other things to be taken into consideration, however, as to why colonies should or should not be kept.

First, no doubt, is the question of the money to be made by home investors. Well, the restrictions here are such that probably not one in the United States is making much if any money out of investments in the Philippines.

Nor do the islands provide good jobs for worthy patriots, as in the case of the colonies of European countries.

As we have said before in these pages, the Philippines, instead of being a source of strength to our military and naval forces, are a source of weakness. They extend our lines much too far.

There they are, 7,000 miles out in the Pacific, and we have agreed not to fortify them. If anything could be an incentive to some Japanese Bismarck to dream dreams of an easy victory over the United States, our present situation in the Philippines is the thing that will do it.

There would be no possibility of our holding the islands if Japan wanted them. They are ours by Japanese sufferance only.

Should the Japanese take them, as they took Port Arthur from Russia, Tsingtao from Germany, and Korea from the suzerainty of China, we could not get them back, save possibly by means of a long and costly war. And if we did get them back they would be of no more use to us than they are now.

There seems to be some nationalistic trend of mind as regards real estate.

Keeping what we have acquired, no matter what happens, seems to have something to do with our national honor.

We suppose we'll just leave the Philippines out there in the Pacific until somebody takes them. What else can we do, unless we make them as great a naval base as Singapore?

When they are taken, we hope we will have the good sense to let them go. Because we couldn't get them back if we tried, and if we did get them back (to repeat what we have just said) they would be of no more use to us than now, which is precisely nothing at all.

FREEDOM FOR THE FILIPINOS

(From The Nation, February 12)

Freedom for the Filipinos has now become the football of purely selfish interests. The American sugar barons and others affected by the competition of the islands are pressing hard for their release from American control in order to put on tariffs against their products. On the other hand the Hawaiian planters are making the most urgent representations that if the Filipinos are to be excluded in the future under our immigration laws Hawaii will be ruined by lack of adequate labor. California has for the moment transferred its dislike of the Japanese to the Filipinos, of whom no fewer than 13,000 are now residing in that State and menacing the lives and the happiness of the 4,400,000 white Americans who reside there. Filipino homes have been bombed and riots have occurred; in addition, Filipinos have been barred from all boxing-rings in California and are being ruled out of dance halls to which white women resort. Senator Johnson of that State has, by the way, distinguished himself by refusing to advocate the release of the islands on any other ground than justice to them. Representatives of three large agricultural organizations have come out for Philippine independence to help the American farmer, and the American Federation of Labor has swung into line. Senator Vandenburg, Republican, of Michigan, has just introduced a bill proposing the establishment of a "Commonwealth of the Philippines," with a scheme of progressive autonomy which will result in complete American withdrawal within ten years. This bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Insular Affairs, which is also considering the King bill for immediate independence. It really begins to look as if freedom for the islands might be in sight. White men find it hard to adapt themselves to the climate. They don't thrive there physically, and mentally and spiritually they don't like being there.

Another traditional reason for having colonies is to provide opportunities for settlers. But American farmers cannot live well in the Philippines and don't want to try it.

It is maintained by some that the islands get us trade with China, but of course that is absurd. They don't help us get any trade with China, or our other far-eastern customer, Japan.

But they do get us into trouble. And that brings us to still another favorite argument of the advocates of keeping the Philippines—the argument of national defense.

The Work of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ

The following are extracts from an editorial appearing recently in the Chicago *Evening Post* under the heading "Creeds Cooperating for Deeds." It deals particularly with the work being done by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which recently met in Chicago.

"The faith of men in the supreme spiritual reality may express itself in many differing formulae, in many varying rituals, in many sorts of organization, but in spite of these diversities it has an underlying unity which more and more we recognize, and which tends increasingly to bring into co-operative relationship for the service of humanity.

"Within the Protestant group of sects the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America represents the most comprehensive and most effective instrument for promoting this co-operation.

"There has been a good deal of misunderstanding concerning the aims and methods which characterize the council. Much of this misunderstanding has been created by those who are antagonistic to the spread of Christian principles. There is a pagan spirit in America which resists the message of Jesus. It has and its organization its methods of propaganda and obstruction. There can be no greater tribute to the work of an agency of Christian faith such as the Federal Council, than the active opposition of this pagan spirit.

The Federal Council of Churches has been a vigorous exponent of the spirit of international good will and peace. It has spoken with united voice for millions of American men and women who believe that war is not in accord with God's thought for the world. And because it has spoken thus loyally and earnestly it has aroused the hatred of those who cling to the pagan view of life and find in war a necessary and apt expression of that view.

"Among other activities of the council, which are largely those of research and education, are its efforts to promote in the churches the spirit of good will of social service, and in business and industry the spirit of good will of better human relations, of stronger emphasis upon the human values.

"The promotion of good will between Jews and Christan is a recent endeavor of the Federal Council, which illustrates the breadth of its vision and aims. This endeavor is chiefly directed toward eradicating those prejudices which still exist in Christian circles. It is an educational work which may have the most happy results. The common faith of Jew and Christian in the supreme importance of spiritual values constitutes a ground of sympathetic understanding and co-operation which, happily, is being cultivated by both sides as never before."

Afforestation---China's Need

BY D.Y.LIN (凌道揚)

(*President, National Forestry Association.*)

To-morrow will be the National Memorial Day, the day when the whole country will be commemorating the death of Chungli, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It has been decided by the Government that on this Memorial Day a tree-planting ceremony is to be observed to show how he emphasised the importance of forestry in human economy, and how he urged that afforestation on a large scale be carried out.

Importance of Forestry in National Economy

Forestry is the art of raising repeated crops of timber on soils unsuited to agriculture, and is often called the twin sister of agriculture. Inasmuch as agriculture can not be practised on forest soil and inasmuch as the lands of any country consist of both agricultural and forest soils, the place of forestry in the life of a nation becomes evident. No nation can ever hope to fully utilize her lands unless she gives due emphasis to forestry as well as to agriculture. To neglect forestry is to lay waste lands that are unfit for agriculture. The point raised should at once open our eyes to the existing conditions of our lands, covering, as they do, an area of over 4,278,000 square miles.

Vast Area of Undeveloped Land

It is estimated that we have in China Proper, Manchuria, and Sinkiang only 1,565,000,000 mow of land under cultivation, not taking into consideration Mongolia and Tibet which for the most part are little known and undeveloped. But these 1,565,000,000 mow represent only 15 % of the total area of the 22 provinces. The question arises, what about the immense area which constitutes the 85 % ? Can't it also be developed ? Yes, but not by agriculture alone. No doubt most of this undeveloped area is either too poor, too rocky, too steep or too swampy for agricultural use, and, as such should be devoted to the production of wood. Just imagine how much more China would be enriched if this vast area of over eight billion mow of idle land is developed and made to produce for the country at the rate of say 50 cents per mow!

Forestry and the Problem of Livelihood

It has been frequently remarked that the two outstanding facts which impress themselves most forcibly on a stranger coming to China are first the multitudes of destitute poor and secondly the immense tracts of unused lands not fit for agriculture. Are these facts related to each other as cause and effect? Or are both effects of a deeper cause? No doubt both these questions can be answered in the affirmative. The condition of the multitudes of destitute poor in our country to-day is inexcusable and these unfortunate people should be taken care of and given employment in connection with the development of immense tracts of unused lands.

It is reported that the forest industries in the United States of America to-day represent an investment of capital of over 4 billion gold dollars and are second only to the agricultual interest. These industries employ over a million men and pay wages amounting to gold $1,200,000,000, and it has been estimated that over 6 million people are directly dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. In Germany where forestry is most advanced about 12% of her population is engaged in forest work and forest industries. Now in China if forestry is developed and the 85% idle lands are taken care of, think how millions of people could be employed in managing and protecting forests, in saw mills, carpentry, paper pulp manufacture, matchmaking, carving, building, the manufacture of spools, pencils, telephone poles, sleepers, wagons, steam and electric cars, turpentine, lacquer, rubber, wood-oil, tannin, charcoal, oys, toothpicks and thousands of other industries depending on wood. But as already indicated these millions of destitute poor unable to find a livelihood on thet already crowded area of cultivated lands are forced to become beggars, bandits or starving refugees.

Forests Essential to all Industries

Much has been said recently about the gigantic railroad construction scheme of 100,000 miles which our government intends to carry out. To a forester such a scheme means no less than 210,000,000 wooden ties and requires annually at least 42,000,000 more for renewals when the scheme is completed. Where have we been getting our ties for our 7,000 miles of railroad that are now in operation? In North China we use the Japanese ties. In Central and South China, American and Australian ties are used. In railroad construction, wooden ties ordinarily constitute a third of the total cost, so in the carrying out of the 100,000 mile scheme, our government must be prepared to spend huge sums in foreign countries for securing the number of wooden ties necessary for the work.

The Total Timber Supply of the World Diminishing

But will China be able to continue relying indefinitely on foreign countries for the supply of wood for her railroad, shipbuilding, mining, and the construction of wharves and modern houses? It must be remembered that the total world consumption of wood has already reached 56 billion cubic feet, which is 18 billion cubic feet more than the total amount of wood grown each year. This means the total timber supply of the world is steadily diminishing, and it is not unlikely that a wood famine would take place in future. It is for this reason that all far-sighted nations are practising intensive forestry in order to help counteract this wood famine. China at the commencement of her constructive period must follow in the footsteps of other nations and give due emphasis to forestry and put her millions of acres of unused lands to producing wood, not only for the sake of her national economy and the livelihood of destitute millions, but for the sake of assisting all nations of the world to prevent the coming of a wood famine, the like of which has been described by a leading economist to be as terrible as a rice or bread famine.

Importance of the Physical Effects of Forests

There is another aspect of forestry development that is equally important which might be mentioned here. It is generally accepted that in order to guard a country against unfavorable physical changes, 30% of its productive land area should be maintained under forest, leaving 60% for crops, and 10% for cities and villages. Only a few countries with an insular climate, as England and Holland may with immunity against such changes, reduce their forest areas beyond a certain limit. Ordinarily a country with a forest area of less than 20% of the total area of the country shows bad climatic conditions with prolonged droughts, frosts, and alternating floods and low water. Portugal with a forest area of only 4% of the total area, Spain with 14%, Greece with 15%, Italy with 18% and Turkey with less than 20% are examples of this.

Now China for years has been held up before all nations as a horrible example of forest neglect. Observers of all nationalities have borne witness to and deplored the appalling consequences of deforestation in China. Can it be wondered then that all these years China has been suffering from all kinds of bad physical and climatic conditions with prolonged droughts and alternating floods and low water, caused no doubt to a large extent by not having sufficient protective forest cover for her entire area? These physical calamities are occurring with increased intensity and frequency every year and every month throughout the different provinces. To put a stop to these calamities China must clothe her hills and mountains with trees and protect them.

Nanking, March, 1930.

Agreement Reached for Development of Port of Hulutao

According to reports received last week from Mukden, an agreement has been completed between a Netherlands syndicate and the Manchurian Government for an advance of £1,400,000 sterling for the development of the port of Hulutao, on the Gulf of Pechihli north of Chingwantao. The agreement provides that work shall start in April.

The syndicate is to bring equipment from Hongkong and start work on the breakwater, wharves, warehouses and cargo equipment. The contract was negotiated by Robert Devos, who completed the Lunghai Railway agreement. The syndicate's expenditures are repayable at the rate of £10,000 monthly from the surplus earnings of the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

The development of Hulutao into a deepwater and ice-free harbor is intended to facilitate competition with Dairen, the port of entry of the South Manchuria Railway. The Peiping-Mukden line connects with Hulutao by a spur line. The treaty rights of Japan are also involved as the port would stimulate a further diversion of business down the Chinese railways which run parallel with the South Manchuria line.

The Old Question of a Foreign Trip for Yen and Feng!

THE political situation in North China, which for a time threatened to precipitate the usual "spring-war," now seems to have narrowed down to the old and oft-discussed question of a trip abroad for China's two remaining "old-style" militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. It is not yet entirely clear as to what caused Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's war bubble to burst, or even that the possibilities of war, have entirely been averted, but a general feeling exists that the crisis has passed, and, as stated, the situation again has narrowed down to the oft-discussed question of Generals Yen and Feng taking a trip abroad. On March 10 the Government issued a mandate accepting Yen's resignation and appointing him a delegate to foreign countries for the purpose of "studying industrial conditions." For some reason, however, this mandate was not published, hence it is not yet certain that Yen will depart from the country. A dispatch in the *Sin Wan Pao* on March 13 stated that Chao Tai-wen, head of tbe Supervisory Yuan (a Shansi man) who is now in Taiyuanfu, had wired Gen.Chiang Kai-shek to the effect that Gen. Yen "would surely leave on March 20," and that Chao would remain in Shansi for the purpose of rehabilitating the province. Whether Feng will accompany Yen was not stated, but according to reports appearing in the Chinese newspapers during the week, Feng has definitely handed over control of the Kuominchun to Gen. Lu Chung-lin "who will support the government."

Gen. Ho Yin-chin, Inspector-General of Military Training Who Has Been Appointed to the Concurrent Post of Minister of War. Gen. Ho is a native of Kweichow province where he was born in 1891. He Received His Military Training in Japan and Entered the Nationalist Movement Through the Whampoa Military Academy at Canton in 1923 Where He Served Under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Why the War Collapsed?

The reason for the collapse of Gen. Yen's grandiose scheme to overturn the Nanking Government still is not clear. As indicated in a discussion of the northern political situation which appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*, the trump card apparently was played by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in Mancouria who dispatched a considerable force of troops south of the Great Wall. Next in importance was the action of Shih Yu-shan and Han Fu-chu in Honan province, both of whom had been accredited to Yen Hsi-shan's camp, but "flopped" over to Nanking and immediately withdrew their troops northward. Gen. Fu Tso-yi, defense commissioner at Tientsin who had been concentrating his troops at Techow (on the Shantung-Chihli border) apparently in preparation for an advance in Shantung, suddenly turned about and withdrew his forces back to Tientsin. This action was taken apparently in response to an order from Gen. Yen for the withdrawal of his forces from the several fronts, but also, Gen. Fu's turn-about-face may have been precipitated by the action of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang in sending his forces south of the Wall.

An Interview with Gen. Fu

Possibly the best explanation of Gen. Yen's motives was that given by Gen. Fu Tso-yi, controller of Tientsin in an interview with *The Review's* correspondent at Tientsin. In this interview Gen. Fu declared that Yen had consistently taken the position that the Kuomintang Party Congress in Nanking in March, 1929 was an illegal "packed" affair and that until the authorities in Nanking could be confirmed in office by another or "legally" constitutedd Kuomintang Congress, representative of all sections and factions throughout the country, that there could be no lasting peace. He backed up his point of view by pointing to the succession of revolts which had constantly broken out over the country. Gen. Fu declared that Yen had no desire to become a dictator, either of the Party or nation, but that he felt that the present government in Nanking was unrepresentative of anything save a military minority of the Party. Yen therefore was determined to force another or more representative Kuomintang Congress which would result in the subordination of all military authority to that Congress.

To achieve this end, Gen. Yen had two courses in view : one being to settle the question by armed force and the other by mediation and the retirement form office of certain leaders. Yen therefore finally came out demanding the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and at the same time offering to retire himself. But when Gen. Chiang refused to retire, it is difficult to understand why Yen did not take the other course, except on the ground that he was outmatched in the "battle of words" under cover of which Nanking was enabled to make certain moves which had the effect of out-generaling the Shansi leader and placing him in a position where fighting was useless and practically certain to result in his defeat. According to reports which have appeared in the Shanghai newspapers, dissension developed in Yen's home camp, due apparently to financial troubles. Also, there seems to be a fairly reliable report that the Kuominchun had weakened in its support of Yen and apparently was becoming more friendly with the Government, the Kuominchun subordinates possibly having been told that they might have Shansi province in the event of Yen's elimination.

What's Likely to Happen?

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Peiping on March 15 stated that a Plenary Assembly of members of the Shansi faction recently held in Taiyuanfu, followig Yen's decision to proceed abroad had decided that Chao Tai-wen would be entrusted with all affairs pertaining to Yen's troops; that Chao should be recommended as vice-commnnder of the national army and navy; that Hopei (Chihli) province should continue under the control of Shansi appointees; that the Shansi forces should remain mobilized to prevent a further advance northward of the Government troops; that all Shansi division and garrison commanders and mayors of northern cities should be changed.

Ho Yin-chin Now War Minister

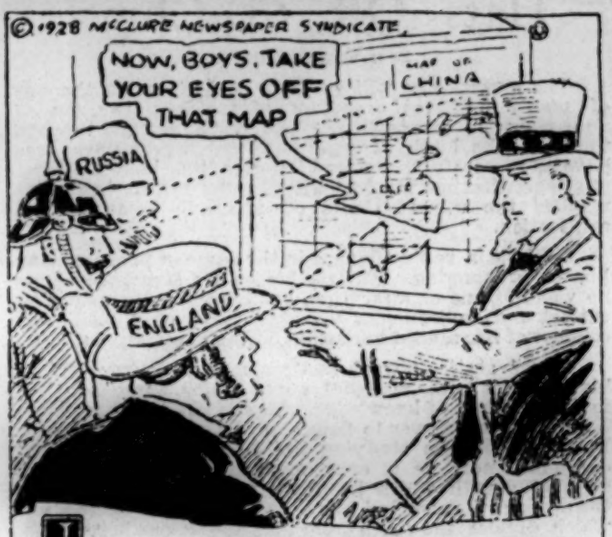
Gen. Ho Yin-chin, inspector-general of military training and close associate of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, on March 11, was formally appointed to the concurrent post of Minister of War, the seals of office being handed to Gen. Ho by General Chiang Kai-shek personally, while the oath of office was administered by Hu Han-ming, head of the Legislative Yuaa. This action was interpreted by the local Chinese newspapers as indicative of Gen. Chiang's determination to follow his present course and not make any compromises with the Northern or any other factions. Immediately following his appointment, Gen. Ho called a meeting of the staff members of the War Ministry and made a speech emphasizing the importance of devotion to duty, economy and the building up of a competent and efficient staff.

Canadian Minister to Japan Now in Shanghai

The Canadian Minister to Japan, H.M. Marler, arrived in Shanghai during the week. He and his party were welcomed by a number of local prominent Chinese and foreign high officials, including S. K. Chen, Director of the Shanghai office of the Foreign Ministry and Col. L. M. Cosgrave, the local Canadian Trade Commissioner. It is reported that the Minister's visit to China it to study the latest industrial conditions here. He will go to Hangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih and other of China's industrial centres. He will leave for Nanking to call on Dr. C. T. Wang, February 19. A joint reception in his honor will be given to-day by the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the National Associated Chambers of Commerce.

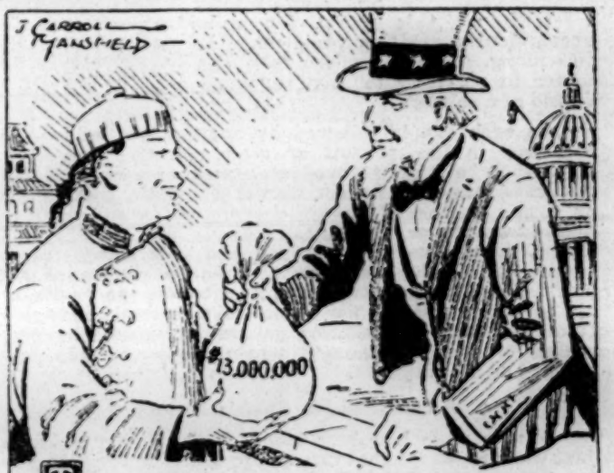
CHINESE-AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE CARTOONS

(1) IN DECEMBER, 1900, THE GREAT POWERS PRESENTED THEIR DEMANDS TO CHINA. THESE WERE—INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES THEY HAD SUFFERED IN THE BOXER REBELLION AND MEASURES FOR THE FUTURE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS. CHINA AGREED TO PAY 450 MILLION TAELS (330 MILLION DOLLARS)



(2) JOHN HAY AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE PERSUADED THE OTHER NATIONS NOT TO DEMAND CHINESE TERRITORY AND WON THEIR FAVOR TOWARD AN "OPEN DOOR" POLICY IN TRADE WITH CHINA. HE WAS ALSO SUCCESSFUL IN HAVING MUKDEN AND ANTUNG NAMED AS OPEN PORTS

(3) SECRETARY HAY DID NOT WISH TO SEE CHINA REDUCED TO THE POSITION OF A WEAK, SUBORDINATE NATION, AND BELIEVED THAT THE BEST WAY TO SOLVE CHINA'S PROBLEMS WAS TO GIVE THE CHINESE A CHANCE TO MODERNIZE THEMSELVES.



(4) THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED 24 MILLION DOLLARS AS ITS SHARE OF THE INDEMNITY, WHICH EXCEEDED OUR ACTUAL LOSSES BY 13 MILLION DOLLARS. UNCLE SAM GENEROUSLY GAVE THE EXCESS BACK TO CHINA IN 1907. THIS MONEY WAS USED TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN CHIN WAH COLLEGE, A GREAT CENTER OF LEARNING IN PEKING.

The foregoing pictorial representation of Chinese-American history appeared as part of a series entitled "High-Lights of History" by an American cartoonist, J. Carroll Mansfield. The cartoon, of which this is a section, appears regularly in various newspapers in the United States, the above having been reproduced from the *Manila Bulletin*.

Yungting River Bridge Collapses

A report from Peiping on March 8 told of serious damage to the embankment of the Yungting River when bridge number 26 collapsed bringing down with it 300 feet of the southern bank of the river. Temporary repairs are being made by the Hopei Provincial Reconstruction Department which has been authorized to appropriate $40,000 for concrete construction. The Provincial authorities are asking the central treasury to appropriate money for other expenses.

Danish Crown Prince Arrives in China

The Crown Prince of Denmark (Christian Frederik) and Prince Knud, sons of King Christian of Denmark, and Prince and Princess Axel arrived in Shanghai on the East Asiatic Company's motor ship *Fionia* Sunday, March 9. They were entertained in Shanghai by the Danish community, and proceeded later to Nanking where they were received by President Chiang Kai-shek. The Royal party is continuing its journey to various ports in China on board the *Fionia*.

Hats Off to China

BY H. BENSON-CURRIE

The present age will go down in history as the age of man's first real conquest of nature; the era of unprecedented speeds on the land, on the sea and through the air; the birth of supermen and superwomen who have so successfully explored the once little known regions of science that one wonders whether the human brain has reached the utmost limits of scientific research and application.

With this rapid advance in the name of progress man himself is changing. Perhaps his bodily structure shows no visible signs of alteration, but his changing mentality, outlook and environment are symbolical of a mode and conduct of life almost bordering on the superphysical.

Never static, always restless, man no longer confines his activities to the material world which surrounds him in his pursuit of knowledge. Man is like the industrious bee flying from flower to flower in its search for honey. First we see him studying the flora and fauna of the ocean bed, next he is experimenting with some sort of apparatus with which he hopes to be rocketted to one of the planets, then we find him eager to lift that sacred veil which divides the earth from that mysterious beyond into which no living creature has peered and the only possible way of gaining admittance is by death alone.

In the course of years even the means of communication have reached a phenomenal degree of efficiency. So that the people in Timbuctoo or Samoa may know the price of Ford units on Wall Street or the price of potatoes in London; the very air we breathe is controlled by huge steel masts interspersed with thousands of feet of wiring all of which man has been pleased to call the radio.

With all this thirst for enlightenment man is unconsciously creating problems of his own making as he goes along. Some he solves intelligently, but others he leaves to posterity to solve for him because he himself is devoid of a solution.

As each era is followed by another we find man so absorbed in the pursuit of some scientific idvention, whether it be a new form of mechanical energy calculated to cheapen the cost of production of a certain commodity, or a new engine of human destruction in the event of another world war, that he has scarcely realised the fact that Chinese civilization—which had been asleep for so many years—had re-awakened. Whilst the occidental was placidly engaged in putting into application the fruits of his inventive genius, the Chinaman was slowly emerging from his shell and making incursions into those very realms of scientific thought which the white man had claimed as his very own.

A New Page in China's History

A new page had been opened in the history of China just when it seemed that fate had ordained that China was tor emain the white man's plaything—to be roughly handled and broken at will as a child's toy. The miasma of learning and knowledge had penetrated that dark and dismal abyss into which the Chinese had sunk for so many centuries.

A great change had come over the whole of the Celestial Empire; indeed one might say that the whole country was in the throes of a revolution. The awakening of China to her economic responsibilities and her desire to no longer remain a subject nation were one of the many phases which gradually emerged with the coming of this new era.

With the abolition of opium smoking the westerner was no longer able to make vast fortunes as the result of this one time weakness of the Chinese people. There was a great outcry when opium smoking was prohibited, for had not opium founded the fortunes of many British families who had come to China years ago? We can visualise the palatial mansions situated in rural and urban England in which those who once traded in opium now reside; also the Rolls-Royce cars in which they drive about the city and the expensive fur coats with which their wives are clothed. And all this thanks to Mr. Chinaman and his weakness for opium!

Deprived of his pipe the Chinaman had become a new man. Eager to assimilate the teachings of the schools and universities of the west he came back to his own country and introduced many reforms which astonished many who disbelieved that China would ever be any different to what it was.

Always at the mercy of rapacious military leaders China had expressed her wish to establish some form of centralised government which would give some semblance of peace and prosperity to the country. Hence we see the Nanking Government firmly intrenched at Nanking and powerful enough to bring orderliness out of chaos. Insurrectionary forces are now strongly dealt with and a sound foreign policy has evolved which will eventually bring China within the comity of nations.

In her foreign relations China has rightly adopted a firm attitude. She wishes to exercise her full sovereign rights and is entirely averse to the foreign naval and military encroachments upon her ancient soil.

Internally one may see many reforms of a very desirable character being introduced almost daily. It would not be an exaggeration to say that economic and social problems are being dealt with by the Nanking Government in a constructive manner.

Undoubtedly, there still remains a considerable amount of extreme poverty in the Chinese hinterland, but with the adoption of modern agricultural methods and the reorganization of China's industries there is no reason why the instruments of production and distribution should not be so controlled that the bare necessities of life will reach the whole of China's millions, and the present deplorable condition to which the coolie class have been reduced entirely changed for the better.

The activities of the insurgent leaders have been considerably curtailed, with the result that the confidence which Chiang Kai-shek has established will prove a great asset as a means of bringing foreign capital into the country. China possesses huge potential resources waiting to be developed and when these incessant civil wars have entirely ceased there is every indication that with the prevailing tranquility an era of unprecedented prosperity will set in.

Work Still to be Done

Much remains to be accomplished. The suppression of banditry and the construction of good roads for vehicular traffic education, sanitation and a host of other problems have to be solved, but Chiang Kai-shek has accomplished wonders in a comparatively short time and the Chinese themselves are deserving of praise and admiration for the way in which they have handled their chaotic affairs. And it must not be forgotten that these changes were accomplished without the aid of the British business community who preferred China to remain ignorant. As long as China remained unenlightened fortunes would continue to be made by the British business organizations.

It is lamentable that Great Britain chooses to be guided in her China Policy by the British business men residing in China. Of all people who are hindering the abolition of extraterritoriality Great Britain is the chief culprit. America has already expressed her willingness to accede to the wishes of Nanking but we find British statesmen and diplomats entirely in the hands of the big business houses who choose to remain stubborn to the bitter end. There is no fairness in this selfish standpoint and Britain's attitude will be remembered by the Chinese for many years to come.

Those who profess some knowledge of Chinese affairs are prophesying many evils which they say will arise if extraterritoriality and the foreign consular courts are abolished. These people maintain that the Chinese are still uneducated and are incapable of altering the habits which they say are so deeply ingrained in the Chinese race. The Chinaman is still barbaric, these people say, and it is useless to even think that the Chinese will administer justice with the archaic judicial code they have at present. The lives and property of foreigners would be in constant danger and no foreigner would hope to get redress in a Chinese court of law.

Admittedly, there is much to be said for this point of view. Nobody would attempt to deny that there is still room for a good deal of reform in the Chinese penal code and her judicial system is not yet quite up to western standards. Yet on the other hand, there can always be safeguards to satisfy even the most timid of China's critics and there is every indication that within the next few months or so every criticism will be met by the Chinese, and so foreigners need have no fears whatever as to their safety. The Chinese have a police system which compares very favorably with that of either Japan or Turkey, and both these nations have abolished extraterritoriality with very satisfactory results.

When one realises what the Chinese have accomplished in such a short space of time they can easily visualies

what the Chinese are capable of accomplishing in the immediate future. Given the necessary co-operation of the western nations the Chinese will do wonders as time goes on and only those who have very little respect for the law will be able to criticise the Chinese judicature as being arbitrary and unfair.

In her commercial relations China had proved herself to be up-to-date and there is no reason why her industries should not be modernised, as those of Japan have been modernised, under foreign influence and guidance.

There is a great future in store for China, and her friends are waiting expectantly for the time when she will be a nation of some consequence and not a subject nation as she unfortunately is at the present time.

Let us give credit where credit is due and acknowledge the fact that a new China has been born on the ashes of the old. Where chaos once reigned we see an attempt at orderliness which belies the statements of China's enemies that China is not capable of progress.

In recognition of the endeavors of the Nanking Government let those nations who now enjoy extra-territorial privileges give them up voluntarily so that the tasks of Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang may be made much easier.

Washington Scandal Stories Finally Refuted

(International News Service, Washington, D. C.)

Four scandals breathed upon the name of George Washington ever since his death 130 years ago have been refuted in a pamphlet published by the Washington Society of Alexandria.

Examination into the charges proves them to be "based upon an ignorant credulity that repeats baseless tales without stopping to investigate," said the pamphlet prepared by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, eminent authority on Washingtonians.

The scandals are:

That he wrote to Mr. Vernon holding out the allurements of an octoroon slave girl as an inducement for the visit.

That he carried on affairs with Mary Gibbons, a Tory girl, who filched documents from his pockets and turned them over to the Tories.

That he was the father of a boy whom he had befriended.

That his fatal illness was the result of a cold caught while riding through a blizzard to the home of an overseer's wife.

The basis of the slave letter, according to Dr, Fitzpatrick, was a note written by Benjamin Harrison. in Virgninia, to George Washington in Cambringe in 1775. The letter was intercepted by the British, sent to Lord Dartmouth in London and published.

When it was later printed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" a paragraph was added telling how Harrison had met "pretty little Kate, the washer-woman's daughter."

The original letter shows no such paragraph, Dr. Fitzpatrick stated.

The Mary Gibbons scandal grew out of a forgery by John Bow, London publisher.

A William Cooper was supposed to have testified before the New York Assembly Committee that Washington "maintained the girl genteely at a house near Mr. Skinner's"

Records of the committee show no such testimony was ever given. It was a Tory plot to stir up dissension between New England and the South.

The natural son scandal was supposed to have been bolstered by a letter from Washington to this man, starting "My Dear Son." The letter started "My Dear Sir," the word sir being blurred.

The fact that Lund Washington had a son was "evidently seized upon by scandal mongers and ascribed to the master of Mt. Vernon," Dr. Fitzpatrick pointed out.

The charge as to how he met his death "rests in the jealous rage of that eccentric Major General Charles Lee, bursting with spleen over his court martial."

Washington's diaries show he took daily rides, regardless of the weather.

China's Most Northern Provincial Capital—Tsitsihar

(Chinese Economic Bulletin)

Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang province, is situated on the left bank of the Nonni river, tributary to the Sungari river. It is connected with Paichuang, Noho and Nonkiang by motor highway. A light railway about seventeen miles long links the capital to Angangki, a station on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Wheat is the staple p:oduct of Tsitsihar, but millet, soya beans and other cereals also play important parts in the agricultural life of the city. In the forests about the city are found foxes, sables and wolves and medicinal herb. The valuable genseng can also be found in the forest. The population of Tsitsihar is estimated at 58,995 and that of the agricultural districts adjacent to the city, at 92,809.

There are about 1,300 shops in the city, where a number of merchants are engaged in grain and export business. The business season lasts from September to March, during which time the merchants buy the cereals from the farmers and transport them to Anganki on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Among the banks at Tsitsihar are to be mentioned the Bank of China, the Bank of Manchuria, the Bank of Communications, and the Kwang Sin Company, the last being the official bank of the province. There are a number of currencies in circulation at Tsitsihar, such as the Mexican silver dollar, Harbin money, Heilungkiang tiao and small paper notes. The rate of interest at which credit is given by the banks is 1.6 percent a month. which is collectible three months in advance. The twelve small Chinese banks, in the city ask for 3 percent interest per month during the busiest part of the year when the demand for money is great.

Among the industrial establishments in the city are one flour mill, four oil mills, one match factory and one distillery making vodka and spirit. The average output of the flour mill amounts to 400 poods a day the plant being worked for six or seven months a year. The four oil mills are equipped with screw presses which are driven by steam and kerosene power. The output of the two small mills amounts to 200 catties of oil a day each, that of a medium szied mill, 843 catties and that of the largest mill 2,000 catties. About 70 percent of the oil thus produced is consumed locally, the rest being transported to Vladivostok for export to foreign countries. Nearly all the bean cakes are entrained for Vladivostok. The soya beans come from the nearby districts.

The match factory organized in 1921 was capitalized at $100,000 local currency. The plant is equipped with German machines, the power of which is supplied by the electric plant in the city. The materials for the boxes and the wooden parts of the matches are taken from the timber forest adjoining the city, and the chemical matters for the kindling end come from abroad. It is interesting to note that the city dwellers prefer phosphorescent matches to safety ones. The factory did introduce the latter innovation on the market only to be met with failure. The matches thus produced are consumed on the local market. 140 workmen are employed in the factory, each receiving $10 per month, board and lodging being provided by the company. The working hours are eleven a day. The matches are packed by girls whose ages range from 12 to 13; they receive 55 cents for each case and one free meal a day. Each girl can pack about half a case a day. The pasting of paper on the boxes is done by women who receive 40 cents day.

King C. Gillette, Safety Razor Magnate, Visits in Shanghai

Among the prominent arrivals in Shanghai during the week was King C. Gillette, president of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, pioneer firm in the manufacture of safety razors. Mr. Gillette arrived from Hongkong.

When the safety razor was invented several years ago by Mr. Gillette most of the male population of the United States and other countries looked upon the invention with considerable doubt,most of them preferring the old-fashion straight edge. Mr. Gillette persevered and succeeded in getting the razor on the market through an extensive advertising campaign. The men were so agreeably surprised that soon the Gillette razor became the most popular in the world and has, together with makes subsequently put out by other firms, succeeded in practically driving the straight edge from the market. Besides being used extensively by civilians in the United States the Gillette razor has been made a part of the equipment of men in the United States army.

The Legation Quarter and the Move Southward

BY CHANG TAN-TSE 張丹子

One of the most unjustifiable institutions in China is the Legation Quarter in Peiping. After the Boxer Rebellion a definitely marked quarter (situated in the Tartar City between the Hatamen on the east and the Chien Men on the west) with an area of about half a square mile was set apart for foreign Powers exclusively, under the guns of the Allied forces, consisting of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States of America. These foreign Powers demanded, among other things, that "China recognize the right of each power to maintain a permanent guard in the quarter for the defense of its legation." This is stated in Annex No. 14 of the Peace Protocol, which was assented to in China's reply of January 16, 1901, and confirmed in the said Protocol of September 7, in the same year. The signatories thereof were the eight powers mentioned above, in addition to Belgium and the Netherlands. Thus the Legation Quarter had its origin!

No Chinese Allowed

According to Article 7 of the Protocol, "the Chinese Government has agreed that the Quarter occupied by the Legations shall be considered as a quarter specially reserved to their usage and a place under their exclusive police, where the Chinese shall not have the right to reside, and which may be put into a state of defence". From that time on all the foreign Powers, signatories of the Protocol, have had the right to administer the police administration, collect taxes, pave roads, etc., under the control of the so-called Administration Commission of the Diplomatic Quarter. The administration of the Legation Quarter was separated into three sections, under the various Powers' responsibilities: The eastern section, the legations of Japan, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Germany, and Austria-Hungary; the western section, the United States, Netherlands and Russia; and the other is called the British section, because it has been controlled by the Legation of Great Britain alone. Within this area are stationed the legation guards and foreign troops with a fortress erected at the southern end.

Foreign Troops in North China

Furthermore, the Powers have demolished the Taku Forts in order to protect the Legation Quarter from attack, and to keep the communications free between land and sea. By virtue of Articles 8 and 9, the Powers "have the right to occupy certain ports to be determined by agreement." These ports are Huangtsun, Langfong, Yangtsun, Tientsin, Chengliangcheng, Tangku, Lutai, Tongshan, Lanchow, Changli, Chinwangtao, and Shanhaikwan, and foreign troops have begun to be stationed at one or two of these points. This means that the military operations, originally within the Legation Quarter, have been extended to the Gulf of Chihli and part of north China.

During the European War, China broke off relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and their legation properties should have been forfeited to China, but the Diplomatic Body prevented China from such action.

In time of alarms and political uncertainty, this Quarter has been filled with refuges, consisting mostly of militarists, political offenders, mutineers, and frequently criminals.

Abolition of the Legation Quarter

At present the Chinese authorities are agitating for the abolition of the Legation Quarter. Among the reasons are the following:—

China realizes that the provisions for the presence of Legation guards, which was granted in the Protocol, was a sequel to the Boxer incident and for the defence of the legations. But the Boxer incident is now a thing of the past and the old system cannot be continued permanently.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Soviet Russia renounced all special privileges in agreements made with China since the Great War. The United States of America, Belgium, Japan, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Netherlands were represented at the Washington Conference. The first two of the main resolutions dealing with China which were passed at the sixth plenary session of February 4. 1922 declared: "To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administration integrity of China," and "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government." The abolition of the Legation Quarter was agreed to in principle.

The Chinese feel that the International Protocol of 1901 was forced upon China by the foreign Powers, and the existence of the Legation Quarter is a standing derogation of China's sovereign rights.

Nanking, The New Capital

Since the removal of the national capital from Peiping to Nanking in 1927, the Nanking Government has repeatedly announced, among other things, that it takes full responsibility for the safety of foreign lives and property in China. However the matter of removing the foreign Lgations to the new capital is still in abeyance. One of the reasons which has caused the Powers to hesitate in removing the Legations is that they fear something may happen to the newly-established Government. Thus they would lose the privileges which they now have in the Legation Quarter. But during the past two years foreign ministers have successively presented their credentials to the new Government, and their action has amounted to more than a *de facto* recognition of the new Government, and they have no reason to fear that the present Government will not continue.

In other countries, the foreign legations have always removed with the territorial capital. For example, in Turkey, when the Nationalists removed their capital from Constantinople to Angora, the foreign legations, although they at first hesitated, finally moved to Angora for the sake of convenience.

From the unofficial reports the writer learns that the National Government will appropriate $30,000,000, for the construction of Legations and accommodation for the foreign ministers in the capital, as the foreign ministers will not remove to Nanking until Legations are built. However, it is proved in the recent newspaper's reports that the Cuban Legation has taken temporary offices in the Cathay Mansions in Shanghai. It is to be hoped that others will also remove their Legations from the old, discredited Capital.

New American Minister Entertained at American and Union Clubs

The delayed reception for the new American Minister to China, the Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, was held at the American Club on the evening of March 6 with some 200 guests representing business and the professions attending. The new Minister was given an enthusiastic welcome.

Following the dinner, which was presided over by F. J. Raven, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, the U. S. Consul-General, Edwin S. Cunningham, an old friend of the Minister, introduced the new envoy. Mr. Cunningham expressed his regrets that the reception was so long delayed, and assured the Minister that he would have the cooperation of the American community in discharging the heavy duties which were before him. At the close of his speech he called for three cheers for the Minister, which were heartily responded to.

Mr. Johnson recalled his early career in China from the time he arrived 22 years ago as a student interpreter in the Legation at Peiping and mentioned the part which Americans had played in the institution and development of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

He paid signal tribute to the sincere work which Chinese officialdom in Nanking was doing for the reconstruction of the country. He lauded the Homeric lives which these men were living for the welfare of the nation and said that he felt that America could and would cooperate in helping them attain their goal.

Friday noon the Minister was honor guest at a tiffin at the Union Club. Following the tiffin he was introduced by G. L. Wilson, who presided.

Mr. Johnson traced the growth of the International Settlement from the time, 80 years ago, when a handful of foreign merchants came here to trade with the Chinese. As a result they had built one of the busiest marts of the Far East, and today it stands as a monument to what can be accomplished by people of good will although of different nationalities. An enthusiast might say, "here at last I see the benefits of internationalism at its best!" Cooperation between foreigners and Chinese must protect and maintain it, he said. "Continued cooperation will build, a cessation of cooperation will destroy."

In conclusion, the Minister said, "If I had one message to give it would be this: to express the hope that you bring a similar understanding to each others difficulties and that you cooperate with one another here in this port, which is one of the most international cities in the world."

The Kirin-Huainin Railway and Japanese Policy

(Special Correspondence from Nanking)

The persistently contemplated construction of the railroad connecting Kirin and Huainin is now again coming to the fore. Forcible measures allegedly have been employed by the Japanese. It seems very likely that the latter will again take "independent action" or "free action". In its February 28th issue, the *Central Daily News*, a vernacular newspaper in the Capital, published a report as follows:

"A telegram from Peiping states that the Japanese Consul at Kirin has been instructed by the Japanese authorities to make an investigation into the prospects of completing construction of the Kirin-Huainin Railway. To attain their object, fifteen hundred Japanese soldiers have been despatched to Holung (a Chinese town on the Korean border) where they have conducted demonstrations."

It has been believed that the Minseito Party's China policy is different from that of the Japanese Seiyukai Party, but what logical conclusion can one draw in reference to the above telegram? To all intents and purpose, such a telegram should throw light upon the contexts of the China policy of the new Japanese Minseito cabinet. It apparently verifies that the new cabinet's China policy is, by no means, different from that of the old Tanaka government. The case would be still more obvious if we viewed it in company with the hundred and one incidents that have happened since the Minseito Party took up the reins of the Japanese Government. As a matter of fact, Japanese China policy, which is the nucleus of her foreign policy, was, is and will ever be the same; *i. e.* to transfer Japan from an island country to a continental country. Differences in party platforms in regard to foreign policy lie only in the question of measures to be adopted, whether peaceful or forcible. The measures to be adopted, however, are means to an end. The end itself is essentially the same among all parties.

The Expansion Program

According to the visions of the former Japanese ruler, Mikado Meiji, Japan is to achieve this end by three stages: (1) Annexation of Liuchiu Islands and Formosa; (2) Subjugation of Korea; (3) Annexation of Manchuria and the eastern part of Mongolia and subsequently conquest of entire China. Now that the first and second stages have been accomplished; the time has come, in the opinion of the Japanese, that a further step be taken: that is to say it is time to proceed toward the annexation of Manchuria and part of Mongolia. Many cases have proven the existence of such a contemplation: the Twenty-One Demands, the seizure of Kiaochow Bay and Tsingtao after the outbreak of the Great War, the Tsinan Incident and the "Manchurian Grave Incident" are but several of the more outstanding ones which are familiar to everybody. Other instances are numerous.

As to the ultimate annexation of Manchuria and the eastern part of Mongolia, of which Japan is now seeking realization, the late General Baron Gichi Tanaka worked out a delicate scheme in compliance with the visions of Mikado Meiji. The scheme was submitted to the Japanese emperor, on the 25th day of the seventh momth of the second year of Mikado Showa's reign (July 25, 1927), through T. Ichiki, Minister of the Japanese Imperial Household, and contains a dozen designs to bring about the ambitious vision. According to the memorial, which conveyed that scheme, Japan must first assume exclusive control of the political and economical conditions in Manchuria by building railways, encouraging colonization and various other enterprises, so that when the time ripens she can do whatever she pleases with the two lands and, after the subjugation of the said territories, she can take a further step to turn the entire Chinese empire into a Japanese dominion.

The Most Important Step

Of all the details thus laid out by Tanaka, railway construction was considered to be of prime significance, and the most important railway in his contemplation is the one which links up Kirin and Huainin. To his mind, this line has a vital influence upon the success of Japan's imperialistic attempts. What he said in his memorial concerning this railway gives a sufficient idea of the value of such a railway and of the episodes that will probably follow.

The succeeding are several paragraphs of the memorial, translated from a Chinese interpretation (which appeared in Vol.1, No.2, of "Current Events", a vernacular monthly magazine published in Nanking), as the original Japanese text is unavailable.

"The Kirin-Huainin Railway"

"Now the railroad between Kirin and Tunghua has been completed (1); however, the line connecting Tunghua and Huainin is yet to be constructed. In view of the heavy task necessary to bring about new economic development, the present narrow-gauged Huainin to Laotoukou (2) line is imcompetent. Cost for its reconstruction has been estimated. It was calculated at approximately eight million yen. The cost for the construction of the section linking up Tunghua to Laotoukou is estimated at ten million yen. The two sections together need a huge total of twenty million yen (3). The completion of this line means the completion of the work of creating a new continent for Japan. Formerly, travellers going to Europe had to go via Dairen or Vladivostok but, after the completion of this line, they can go via Kiyotsu (or T'singtsin, a port on the Korean coast along the Japan Sea) to take a Siberian train. It is indeed the artery of eastern communication. In the future, both passengers and freight will have to pass our port. Then it will be time for us to frankly carry on aggressive measures in Manchuria by means of the railway and realize the third stage of Mikado Meiji's vision, and conquer the whole world. In reference to the tardy materialization of this last stage, we Your Majesty's subjects, are only to blame. The people of Kirin, Fengtien and a part of Heilungkiang was called the "Sushun" tribe in our ancient history. Descendants of that tribe are now living along the Amur and Pantou. They were consequently known in history as *Sushans, Weipeis, Parlous, Aotsus, Fuyus, Khitan, Pohais and Nuchens*, rising one after another. The Nuchens were the direct ancestors of the Manchus who have formed the Ch'ing Dynasty with their base at Tunghua, Chientau and Hungch'un. Such being the history of Kirin, it is obvious that, without first cultivating influence in Kirin, we shall never overcome Manchuria and Mongolia. Therefore the completion of the Kirin-Huainin Railway, which will build up Japanese dominance in the aforesaid territories, means no less than the success of the Showa new era, and the line is, indeed, the most important railroad as regards the concerns of the nation, and an important railroad in the production of wealth.

"The Scheme of Building the Kirin-Huainin Railway with the Japan Sea as the Center of Japan"

"Whether the termination of the Kirin-Huainin Railway shall be Kiyotsu (T'singtsin), Ratsu (Lutsing), or any other place is a question which may be decided at our free-will, in accordance with the needs of time. With reference to national defence under present circumstances, Ratsu is the unique port for termination which will, in the end, grow to be a fine port for world trade. It can easily beat the Soviet port of Vladivostok and concentrate all products of north Manchuria to its soil. Dairen is not our own territory; it is inadvisable to lay out constructive plans before the annexation of Manchuria and Mongolia. Should a war break out in the near future, importation of Manchurian and Mongolian products will necessarily go thru the port of Dairen, and a blockade set up at Tsushima and Kuril Islands will cut off the entire supply of Manchurian and Mongolian products. Inevitabiy we shall be defeated in the end. It is out of our expectation. as since the War, the Americans have frequently interfered with our actions concerning China. To maintain the independence of our country we will have to go to war with the United States, to give a warning to China and the world as well. As the American fleet in the Philippine Islands is but a day's journey apart from our Tsushima Island, they can easily cut off our communication with Manchuria by sending a fleet of submarines to range about between Tsushima and Kuril Isles. The supply of Manchurian and Mongolian products will be of no avail, however abundant it may be. With the construction of the Kirin-Huainin Railway, however, there is no more ground for such a worry. It will complete the large railway circle of north Manchuria, south Manchuria and Chosen. The lines from Ch'angch'un to Taonan and from Ch'angch'un through Talai to Taonan form a small railway circle. These two circles lead to all places in the said territories, providing rapid transportation for army and foodstuffs. The control of the resources in north Manchuria is thus insured. Not only that, but the communication thus built up between the father-land and these territories will remain undisturbed in time of war as enemy submarines can never force their way into the Japan Sea.

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1. Built with Japanese capital but under Chinese management.
2. Built by Japanese in accordance with *Independent Action*.
3. The construction of those two sections completes the whole line.

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Japanese Make Careful Plans

"We do not need to worry any longer about deficiency in the supply of foodstuffs or raw materials. The Americans might have a magnificent fleet, the Chinese might have a huge army and the Russians might have numerous troops, but what can they do when we have got this system of communication accomplished? Yet these are not all, the scheme is also of great value for suppressing Korean insurrections which may break out in war time. The Kirin-Huainin Railway should, therefore, be built as immediately as possible, so that, when the time comes for us to carry out the third stage of subjugating Manchuria and eastern part of Mongolia, we can despatch our troops instantly. We can mobilize our troops at Fukuoka and Hiroshima to south Manchuria through Chosen to prevent Chinese soldiers from advancing northward. The troops of Nagoya and Kansai may be sent to north Manchuria via Kiyotsu, to go along the Kirin-Huainin Railway. The troops at Kwantung may be despatched directly to Kiyotsu or Ratsu to head to north Manchuria by means of the Kirin-Huainin line. The troops of Hokkaido and Sendai may be mobilized to Vladivostok through the ports of Aomori, and Hakotate to occupy the Siberian Railway and go directly to Harbin along that railway. From Harbin they shall turn southward to check Russian advance. Finally the troops of Kansai, Fukuoka and Hiroshima will come together and despatch two big forces. One is to guard at Shanghaikwan preventing Chinese advance, while the other to station at Tsitsihar to stop Russians from coming down south. In such a way, all the foodstuffs and raw materials of Manchuria and Mongolia will be laid under our disposal and we will be able to carry on warfare even for a period of ten years with no cause for worry. After the Kirin-Huainin Railway is completed, its distance to our various interior cities will be:

From Kiyotsu to Vladivostok, a hundred and thirty miles; to Tsuruga, four hundred and seventy-five miles; to Moji, five hundred miles; to Nagasaki, six hundred and fifty miles; to Fusan, half a thousand miles.

If we transport north Manchuria materials to the industrial city of Osaka through Tsuruga, the difference of time thus consumed as compared with the case of going through Dairen is as follows:

Ch'angch'un to Ratsu and to Osaka, four hundred and six miles on land and four hundred and seventy-five miles on sea (taking 51 hours)

Ch'angch'un to Osaka via Dairen & Kobe, five hundred and thirty-five miles on land and eight hundred and seventy miles on the sea (taking ninety-two hours)

The difference is forty-one hours. Thus it is obvious how invaluable strategically and economically, this Kirin-Huainin Railway is.

"In the above calculation, the speed of railway transportation is assumed to be thirty m. p. h. and that of marine transportation, twelve m. p. h. The time needed will be fifty per cent. less if high speed is employed. The land of Manchuria and Mongolia is Belgium of the Far East. In the Great War, Germany trampled all over Belgium in the hope of attaining victory, so in the next Russo-Japanese War, we will have to trample Manchuria and Mongolia for victory over the Russians. We cannot but break the neutrality of Manchuria and Mongolia in the course of carrying out the plan for procuring a new continent. For that purpose, the construction of the two railways, Kirin-Huainin and Ch'angch'un-Talai is indispensable. We can transport millions of emigrants to Manchuria in a short time if those two railways are built. There, the emigrants can stay and cultivate the soil and, simultaneously, guide against the intrusion of Chinese immigrants. The Kirin-Huainin Railway is, therefore, really a line that will enrich Japan as well as put her in an armed state.

"The Physical Aspects of the Construction of the Kirin-Huainin Railway and its Appendant Benefits"

"The work of building the Kirin-Huainin Railway must be completed as quickly as possible, and, to save cost of construction, one-fortieth of the line may be provided with tunnels. Wood and stone needed in the work may be acquired all along the way, whereas in the vicinity of Chiaoho River there are coal mines and brickearth, which are again beneficial to the railway. So in the construction of this line, everything can be appropriated from the spot with the exception of cement, rails, locomotives, and passenger and freight cars which we have to bring with us. The railway construction is really apposite to the natural surroundings. According to circumstances, the line may be completed at a cost thirty per cent. less than the original estimate, and the time required for the construction may be shortened to sixty per cent. of the original estimate. To speak of the appendant benefits along the line, we can well

assure that they will all be ours after the completion of the railway. The forest in Tunghua (a place between Kirin and Huainin) has as much as two trillion tons of wood, according to the investigations made by our General Staff and the South Manchuria Railway company. Assuming that a million tons be transported through the Kirin-Huainin Railway for domestic consumption every year, we are fairly sure the resources will not be exhausted in two centuries. The vast forest is able to make Japan free from lumber deficiency for two hundred years and, at the same time, drive American lumber out of the country. The whole country's present consumption of American timber amounts approximately to eighty to a hundred and twenty million yen annually. In view of this fact we dare not make it public that Kirin has such a huge forest, though repeated investigations have been carried out, lest the Russians and Chinese might incite the Americans to interfere with the construction of the Railway, when they learn that we want to utilize this railroad for the exploitation of the big forest at Tunghua. Besides, the United States lumber merchants, supplying us such a big volume of wood every year, might get from Fengtien authorities the right to exploit the forest before we lay our hands on it. If that happens, our paper industry will be doomed. That is the reason why we do not dare to reveal it to the world.

The Kirin Forests—a Sea of Trees

"The Kirin forest, which has been known as a Sea of Trees from the time of Emperor Chienlung, has never been exploited ever since then. How dense it must have grown to be! At present, the journey from Ch'angch'un to Osaka via Dairen is a thousand and thirty-five miles long and the freight charge for that journey is thirty-four cents per square foot of lumber. As the cost of transportation is heavy and the production is small, competition with American lumber is impossible. The completion of the Kirin-Huainin Railroad, however, will reduce the distance to seven hundred miles, and the freight rate per square foot of lumber will be brought down to thirteen cents. American lumber will undoubtedly be swept away with such a cheap cost of transportation. Suffice it to say that the Kirin forest has only two trillion tons of timber and that for every ton a profit of five yen will be procured, the completion of the Kirin-Huainin Railway will easily reap a profit of ten trillion yen. Whereas with some sort of manufacturing, such as making tools, implements or various kinds of paper, an increased value of, at least, twenty million yen will be attained every year. Besides, the coal mines at Hsing-ch'iu have a hoard of fourteen hundred million tons. The quality of the coal is superior to that of Fushun coal. And the stiffness of the earth strata there renders mining all the more easy and profitable. Hsingch'iu coal is also suitable for extracting petroleum, fertilizer and other chemicals, which may be consumed at home or exported to China. With the aid of these huge coal mines, the subjugation of Chinese industrial enterprises is quite an easy task.

"The gain from Hsingch'iu coal mines is great. Coal transported to Japan through the Kirin-Huainin Railway will reap a profit of five yen per ton and if some chemica, processes be applied to extract its bye-products, we can get a profit of not less than sixteen yen per ton. Let us say that the average profit for each ton of coal is fifteen yen, the total gain will be two hundred trillion yen. These are all appendant privileges of the Kirin-Huainin Railway. Aside from these, the gold mines and forests along Motankiang River may also be exploited by utilizing the communication provided by the Kirin-Huainin Railway. Other industries of Tunghua, such as the production of wheat, corn and other cereals, which amounts to more than two million catties, the spirit business, of which there are more than twenty distilleries; and oil manufacturing which has more than thirty manufacturers, producing about nine hundred thousand catties of oil and six hundred thousand bean cakes a year, all make this railroad a remunerative business. The freight charge from these products alone will give the line an annual profit of not less than two hundred thousand yen, after disbursing its operating costs. The income of the railway will run up to exceed eight millions if the gains reaped from lumber, coal and bye-products of coal are also calculated . . . . ."

The above quotations give us a fairly vivid idea of the prospects of the Kirin-Huainin Railway. It is obvious that the completion of this railway means no less than the success of the Japan's China policy, as she will find the abundant resources of Manchuria directly accessible after the completion of the Kirin-Huainin Railway, and by the presence of this fact she will be able to defend herself against any outside attack with no need of worrying over possible shortage of food or raw materials. So, in the end, she will succeed in her attempts to be the mistress of Asia and the dominant power of the Pacific.

Nanking, March 7, 1930.

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The New Court Agreement and Its Advantages

BY C. T. LIANG

With the signing on Monday, February 17,1930, of the new agreement for the reorganization of the Provisional Court at Shanghai, a new chapter was written into the history of China's foreign relations.

It will be recalled that the Provisional Court Agreement just being displaced was signed on August 31, 1926 between the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the foreign consuls residing at Shanghai out of a desire of the foreign Powers to conciliate the Chinese people as an aftermath of the internationally known May Thirtieth Incident. The said Agreement provided inter alia that it was to run for three years, i.e., from January 1, 1927 to December 31, 1929 and that the Provincial Government was entitled to request for revision six months before its expiration, in default of which it should continue in force for further three years. In accordance with this provision of the agreement and in response to the demand of the Judicial Yuan and popular clamor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 8. 1929, in separate but identical notes, notified the ministers of the six Powers, namely, England, U. S., France, Holland, Norway and Brazil, of the National Government's intention to revise the provisions of the agreement with the view of bringing them into harmony with the needs of New China. After some twenty-eight sessions lasting from November 9, 1929 to January 21, 1930 a final Agreement was come to which, on being signed on February 17 last, takes the place of the old.

The New Agreement

The new agreement comprises ten articles and two notes. Its main contents run as follows:

(1) The Shanghai Provisional Court shall be reorganized as a special district court in accordance with the Chinese judicial system: two Branch High courts shall be established in Shanghai which shall function as courts of appeal against the decisions of the reorganized Shanghai Provisional Court and second appeals shall be dealt with by the supreme court in Nanking;

(2) The joint-hearing system shall be abolished but the legal representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council or Police may be present in court during hearings and submit their opinions in written form to the presiding judges regarding cases wherein the interests of the Settlement are involved;

(3) The Shanghai Municipal or Judicial Police shall be prompt in handing over to the courts persons arrested; persons wanted by extra-Settlement courts may only be handed over after careful examination: whenever necessary, the Municipal Police shall render any assistance within their power as may be requested of them:

(4) A number of procurators shall be appointed by the Chinese Government to hold inquests and autopsies in all cases within the jurisdiction of the courts except where the Municipal Police or the party interested has initiated prosecution:

(5) A number of process-servers shall be appointed by the Presidents of the respective Courts to serve or execute judicial processes such as summonses, warrants, orders, etc. signed by a judge of the Courts: a number of judicial police shall likewise be appointed by the Branch High Court upon the recommendation of the Municipal Council:

(6) Chinese laws governing the administration of prisons shall apply to all gaols in the International Settlement of Shanghai and the Ministry of Justice may at any time appoint officials to inspect and supervise such gaols: with the exception of prisoners convicted for violating Municipal regulations. prisoners may be required to serve their sentences in prisons outside the Settlement and death sentences may only be executed by Chinese authorities outside the Settlement;

(7) Foreign lawyers may be permitted in the Courts after they have secured the necesary permission and certficates from the Ministry of Justice but they may appear only where foreign litigants, the Shanghai Municipal Council or Police are involved: they shall observe Chinese laws applicable to lawyers;

(8) Four permanent representatives, two by the Chinese Government and two by the Powers concerned, shall by appointed to reconciliate differences of opinion concerning interpretation or application of the present agreement;

A Reconciliation Board

(9) This agreement shall remain in force for a period of three yesrs beginning from April 1 next: with mutual consent the agreement may be either revised or extended at the end of three years;

(10) This agreement does not in any way affect or invalidate rights guaranteed to the Powers concerned and to their nationals under existing treaties.

Furthermore, the new Agreement presents many new departures from the provisions of the old. Of these new departures some represent improvements over the old provisions, being calculated to meet the wishes of the Chinese people, whilst others merely safeguard foreign interests. On the whole, the new Agreement gives the sum-total of concessions the foreign Powers are prepared to make to China under the existing circumstances and in this sense may be regarded as a marked advance over the Report of the Extraterriteriality Commission in 1926. The advantages of the Agreement follow:

In the first place, Chinese laws find wider applicability in the new Agreement. When the agreement regulating the Provisional Court remained in force a special code ruled. Article II of the new Agreement provides, "All Chinese laws and regulations, substantive as well as procedural, which are now in force, or which may hereafter be duly enacted and promulgated. shall be applicable in the courts..... Judgments, decisions and rulings of the Branch High Court are subject to appeal, according to Chinese law, to the Supreme Court of China".

Formerly, all mixed criminal or civil cases arising in Paoshan, i.e., outside the Settlement limits, especially with reference to foreign ownership of land, came under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Court. This state of things, however, is corrected in the new Agreement, point 1 of the attached notes stating that ".... the Courts established under the present Agreement shall exercise jurisdiction over civil or criminal cases as well as police offences and inquests in the International Settlement at Shanghai, ... except (a) mixed criminal cases arising out of private foreign property outside the limits of the Settlement". Regarding these two latter classes of cases, it is agreed that the Shanghai District Court (Ti Fang Fa Yuan) shall have jurisdiction.

Deputies Are Abolished

In the old Mixed Court days, the practice of foreign assessor or deputy came into being when China was least able to resist it and despite all Chinese protestations continues in force up to the present day. Leavimg alone the question of national sovereignty or court dignity, this so-called joint-hearing system is to say the least abnormal and anachronous even when the said assessor or deputy keeps his action within moderate bounds. But when a deputy really intends to assert his authority which does not exist, like consul Van den Berg in the recent past, that becomes immediately intolerable. Therefore, special care was taken by the Chinese negotiators to eliminate such abuses and in consequence article III of the Agreement says, "the former practice of Consular deputies or Consular officials appearing to watch proceedings or to sit jointly in the Chinese court.....shall be discontinued....."

The fourth advantage of the new Agreement consists in the abolition of the office of the foreign Chief Clerk who played such a dominant role in the history of the Shanghai court. As it was, the Chief Clerk controlled the finance as well as the management of the court. What made it worse was the fact that the Chinese authorities had no power to dismiss him under all conditions. By the new Agreement, the office of the Chief Clerk shall be held by a Chinese who is to receive his appointment from the Chinese authorities.

Next comes the institution of the offices of procurators and process-servers. During the bygone days, neither of these offices existed in the court. Then the Municipal Police of the International Settlement acted the part of the process-servers. After long negotiations, the Chinese delegates finally succeeded in pushing the measure through the conference. Now article V of the new Agreement stipulates, "The Courts established under the present Agreement shall each have a certain number of procurators to be appointed by the Chinese Government, who shall hold inquest and autopsies (Chien Yen) within the jurisdiction of these Courts...." and "....shall have the right to express his views in court in the criminal cases in which the prosecution is initiated by the Municipal Police or the party concerned." Article VI of the new Agreement further stipulates, "The process-servers of the Courts shall be appointed by the Presidents of the Courts

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respectively and their duties shall be to serve all summonses and deliver other documents of the Courts in connection with civil cases. For the execution of civil cases, the process-servers shall be accompanied by the judicial police."

Municipal Police to Assist

Sixthly, owing to disagreements between the Chinese judges of the Shanghai court and the foreign assessors, many decisions delivered by the court in the past had failed to produce any practical effect. The Municipal Police by refusing to execute put everyone of them to naught. In order to overcome this obstacle, article VI of the new Agreement specially stipulates that "All judgment, decisions and rulings of the Courts shall be executed as soon as they become final as a result of the judicial procedure in the said Courts. Wherever necessary, the Municipal Police shall render any assistance within their power as may be requested of them."

Before the conclusion of the present Agreement, detention house for civil cases and woman's prison used to come under the control of the foreign Chief Clerk over and above the authority of the court. Although the old Agreement made proper provisions for inspection by a special committee, that, however, had remained a dead letter from the very beginning. According to article VII of the new Agreement, it is agreed that "The House of Detention for civil cases and the Woman's Prison attached to the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai shall be transferred from that Court to the Court established under the oresent Agreement and shall be supervived and administered by the Chinese authorities." With a view to enlarging the powers of the Chinese authorities over prisons in the Settlement, article VII further provides that "prisoners now serving sentences in the prisons attached to the Chinese Courts now functioning in the International Settlement and those sentenced by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall, at the discretion of the said Courts, serve their sentences either in such prisons in the Settlement or in Chinese prisons outside the Settlement, except that offenders against the Police Offences Code and the Land Regulations and Bye-laws and persons under arrest awaiting trial shall serve their periods of detention in the Settlement. The prisons in the Settlement shall be operated as far as practicable in conformity withChinese prison regulations and shall be subject to inspection from time to time, by officers appointed by the Chinese judicial authorities".

Eightly, whereas during the time of the old Agreement the power of disposing confiscated articles rested only with the Municipal Police of the International Settlement, by the new Agreement such power has been transferred to the Chinese authorities, To this end, point 7 of the notes attached to the new Agreement declares that "in accordance with Chinese law, there shall be maintained by the Courts established under the present Agreement, a storage room for articles confiscated by the Courts, which remain the property of the Chinese Government. . ." In the case of "confiscated opium and instruments for the smoking and preparation thereof", they "shall be burned publicly in the International Settlement every three months." With reference to the disposal of confiscated arms, the Municipal Council may offer advisory opinions to the Ministry of Justice subject to the acceptance or otherwise of the latter.

Restrictions on Foreign Lawyers

In the ninth place are the restrictions imposed upon foreign lawyers. During the good old days, foreign lawyers might appear in all cases where a consular official could sit. While enjoying such wide previleges, they were totally immune from all effects of Chinese laws. The new Agreement rectifies this by making ample safeguards, Thus Article VIII of the new Agreement states that "Foreign lawyers duly qualified will be admitted to practice in the Courts established nnder the present Agreement in all cases in which a foreigner is a party, provided such foreign lawyer can only represent the foreign party concerned". A foreign lawyer may also act as legal representative in "proceedings in which the Council is complainant or plaintiff or the Municipal Police is the prosecutor". But, it continues, "Foreign lawyers... entitled to practice under this article... shall apply to the Minister of Justice for lawyer's certificates and shall be subject to Chinese laws and regulation applicable to lawyers, including those governing their disciplinary punishment".

Finally, a new standing mechanism is to be instituted for the purpose of bridging over disagreements between China and the Powers relative to the Agreement. Article IX of the new Agreement declares that "Four permanent

(Continued on page 105)

Judicial Independence and Extraterritoriality

BY L. I. TSOK (祝匯意)

One of the cardinal principles in the modern conception of government and jurisprudence is that of the separation of governmental powers, generally into: the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary, but sometimes, as in the case of China, into: the legislative, the executive, the judiciary, plus the power of control (censorship) and that of examination. Thus in China we find two additional branches of government besides the ordinary three. However, the principle of the division of political functions remains the same. This theory of the separation of powers gives rise to its natural corollary: the theory of judicial independence or, in other words, the doctrine of the freedom of the judiciary from the control, interference, and influence of either the legislature or the executive, or both.

Contemporary political scientists have nothing to quarrel over this theory. Rarely do we find any government in the world today where the powers of government, legislative, executive, judiciary, and what not, are merged into one power or organization—not even in Italy, or Turkey, or Soviet Russia, and certainly not in China. The only flaw, and that a very negligible one, in the doctrine lies in the fact that when carried into effect in a too rigid manner it might easily end in disaster (or deadlock, to use a modest word), as the experience of the United States has amply proved to us. If this theory is sound its corollary theory, that of judicial independence, is more so, since the latter involves questions of justice and morality aside from those of efficiency and expediency. In days of yore it was not uncommon for the executive power to take judicial matters into its own hands, but such a thing is no longer tolerated nowadays.

Theory as Argument for Extrality

The foregoing reiteration of an elementary yet fundamental principle of law and political science arises out of noticing the fact that foreign governments and nationals have repeatedly made good use of this theory of the independence of the judiciary as a plausible argument in fighting for the continued existence of the regime of extraterritoriality in this country. They contend that China's judiciary is not entirely free from executive interference, and, therefore, it is not altogether safe for them (the nationals concerned) to come under its jurisdiction. Hence the retention of extraterritoriality. In so far as the opposition of the Powers and their nationals to the relinquishment of their extraterritorial privileges is concerned this judicial independence argument has served their purpose, so much so that any little rumor or premature incident in this connection is taken advantage of as an occasion for making a big noise against the abolition of extrality.

We all know how easy it is to make whales out of little fish, how rumors get started and spread. But when cold facts are brought to light the rumors will die their natural death. In our particular case, one of the cold facts is that nationals of those states, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia (notwithstanding the recent controversy), *et al*, who have long lost their extraterritorial status and are under the territorial jurisdiction of China, have had no cause for complaint against the administration of justice by Chinese courts, and, furthermore, there has not been one single case of executive interference into judicial affairs whereby their interests might be jeopardized. This is a pill hard to swallow, for those who take it as their business to create rumors in order to use them as bombshells in the tongue battle against the abolition of extrality. One thing, however, these paid writers can still do to their advantage, that is to pose as a non-extraterritorial national, say a Russian or a Mexican, and write to newspapers voicing a made-up grudge of the miscarriage of justice by Chinese authorities.

Theory as Boomerang to Extrality

While we see that this argument of judicial independence, or lack of independence, brought up constantly by foreign die-hards against the abolition of extrality in China is much exaggerated and wholly unjustified, we wish to invite their attention to an inherent defect of the extraterritorial system—the very thing they use in attacking China's judicial system, that is the lack of independence from executive influence.

Extraterritoriality, or consular jurisdiction as the term has come to be applied in China, involves the handling of law cases by consuls or their representatives, men who hold administrative posts. According to definition, a consul is a public officer authorized by the state whose commission he bears to manage the commercial affairs of its subjects in a foreign country. As such, he is appointed by the executive department of the government and is an executive officer himself. He may thus be promoted, recalled, removed from office, or punished according to the wishes of the executive department of his home country which is his superior. Therefore, when these consuls, executive officers who usually are not technically trained in the law and whose sole business it is to look after the commercial interests of his fellow nationals, come to exercise jurisdiction, what is left of judicial independence, impartial administration of justice, and all those high ideas and ideals so ably advanced by the die-hard propagandists?

Futhermore, not only is the consul responsible to his home executive department but he is also responsible to his own nationals and national interests in the country in which he is a resident. Upon his popularity among his fellow countrymen much in connection with his position depends. It would be suicidal for him to court the displeasure of his community. It goes without saying that there is generally a strong bias in favor of his own nationals on the part of the consul or other foreign official who tries the cases in which the Chinese are plaintiffs or petitioners. A foreign writer has truly said:

"The first duty of a consul is to protect the interests of his sovereign's subjects; it is scarcely consistent to add to that duty the task of administering justice when a complaint is brought against that subject; and the duties of protection of a class and the administration of impartial justice between that class and others cannot but clash. Only too often is the verdict of the extraterritorial court a formula as of course "judgment for the defendant," and the defendant has then every reason to be satisfied that he has an efficient consular service." (Latter, "The Government of Foreigners in China", Law Quarterly Review, Vol. XIX (1903), p.316, quoted by Willoughby in his "Foreign Rights and Interests in China", Vol 11 1927, p.668).

The Incidental Versus the Inherent or Fundamental

We admit that China's law and China's administration of justice is not yet perfect. It can never be. Nor can the law and the administration of justice of Great Britian, or America, or any country ever be perfect. But we cannot admit that the standard of China's law and administration of justice today is in any way inferior to that of Japan or that of Turkey at the time when these countries abolished extraterritoriality. And we cannot admit the reasonableness of the contention of the Powers concerned regarding the improvement of China's law and judicial administration as an indispenable condition precedent to the abolition of extrality, although every attempt has been and will continue to be made in that direction.

While lack of judicial independence may be an incidental defect in the Chinese judiciary, the same as we have seen is an inherent and fundamental defect underlying the extraterritorial system. No amount of superficial reform can correct this shortcoming. It requires a cleaning of the slate to remove this fundamental defect. China demands a total abolition of extrality. Half-way measures in the form of gradual relinquishment and the like can never meet and satisfy Chinese demands and aspirations.

In the meantime, does not this otherwise plausible argument of judicial independence so ably manipulated by professional propagandists in their desperate fight against extrality abolition act as a boomerang, so to speak, to the very system of extraterritoriality or consular jurisdiction? If so, why not keep quiet?

Shanghai, March 7,1930.

Soviets Will Invest 6,000,000 Roubles in North Manchuria

The supreme national economic council of the Soviet Union has decided to appropriate 6,000,000 gold roubles for investment in North Manchuria, according to a dispatch on March 7 to the Shanghai *Evening Post*.

The direction of the expenditures will be in the hands of an economic committee with headquarters at Harbin and the Soviet Consul-General will be ex-officio chairman of the committee while the managers of the various Soviet commercial enterprises in Harbin will make up the membership. It is understood that 2,000,000 roubles will be spent in agricultural development this year and a similar sum next year, the report declares.

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The Cause of Civil War in China

BY FANG FU-AN

IN *The Review* on March 8, C. T. Liang wrote an article dealing with "The Causes of Civil nar in China." The causes which Mr. Liang used were "too many professional politicians" and too much energy in non-productive channels." I wish to call attention to the fact that the basis of these two problems are deeply rooted in our traditional teachings. We rank governmental officials together with scholars as the highest of all professions, while labor and commerce rate last (*Shih*, scholars and officials; *Lun*, farmers; *Kun*, laborers; and *Shan*, the merchants). There is a common belief even among the students of today that to study is to prepare oneself to be an official; and to be an official will mean a large fortune. Thus it had been. As a result we can find that among the rich people of China a large proportion are those who have been connected with some kind of government work. Although there are no figures to tell the exact percentage of the situation, an account printed in *The Review* January 18 referring to wealthy Chinese refugees in Dairen (Japanese leased zone) shows that among the thirty-two wealthy people listed no less than twenty-five were formerly governors of different provinces or officials in different ministries of the Peking Government. Though it is hardly right to generalize from the one instance it does represent the tendency.

Unless our students are taught the principle that to be an official one has to serve the country and the people instead of filling their pockets, there is no hope for China. So long as this idea of fortune is connected with governmental service there will be constant fighting in the country, because it is impossible to supply every graduate with a position in the governmental institution, not to mention the incentive to corruption in such a situation. According to Professor L. K. Tao's study the total number belonging to the intellectual class in China may be tentatively fixed at 1,500,000 or 0,3% to 0,4% of the entire population of China. Among this number 400,000 are engaged in political and administrative offices of the government; 300,000 to 400,000 engaged in educationai activities; 6,254 in religious work, 150,000 are physicians, and 12,000 are in journalistic work. The total of the intellectual class engaged in the above lines of work is 968,254 people. This shows a total of 531,746 people not engaged in any work. In other words more than 531,746 people of this intellectual class are unemployed.* Of this 531,746 unemployed intellectual people there are at least half who are looking for employment with the government. It is easy to see that these people are constantly trying to make use of influence in one way or another so as to secure a position. Sometimes they use the method of revolting from the existing group of politicians in order to secure a share in the "fat-business." This method of supporting one man to fight against another has constituted practically the whole history of China in the last decade.

Energy in Non-Productive Channels

Let us turn to the second cause given by Mr. Liang in his article—"too much energy in non-productive channels." In this connection Mr. Liang said, "Finally and more fundamentally,China's uninterrupted internal disturbances arise from the lack of development or progress in her productive mechanisms. Since the invention of the steam engine, which started the chain of industrial revolution, civilized peoples have come to look upon production as the sole source of wealth and surer means of making a living," Why don't China develop her industry? Is it not that industry has to be promoted by the wealthy people or the government under this present social-economic system? The wealthy people are the governmental officials and they do not want to invest their money because they constantly face the possible collaspe of their party and must be ready to find a refuge in some other country; what they want is ready money which they can take away with them. This is the reason why most of the wealthy people in Dairen are militarists or governmental officials. They have to fight all the time in order to keep themselves in power.

Mr. Liang further stated, "In China. with the exception of agriculture, all work of production had been traditionally looked down upon with disdain, with the result that the best energies of her people have been directed into wasteful and nonproductive channels. Even today, people of breeding, find great difficulty in dissociating themselves from this unwelcome prejudice, resulting in a bad glut in all intellectual or easygoing vocations of the country." True very few students are ready to work as a laborer or farmer or even as merchant though they are without unemployment. They would rather remain idle and wait or make trouble in order to secure a position in the governmental service. It has come to my knowledge for example that an engineer's son after his graduation from a middle school quarrelled with his father for the reason that his father tried to pursuade him to learn his trade as an engineer. The son firmly refused the suggestion because to be an engineer one has to wear a shirt instead of a long gown. Then, he waited and waited for employment in a primary school as a teacher. So, he has waited for several years, without a job.

Industrialization not the Whole Remedy

In an article written by Mr. D. K. Lieu in the *China Critic* of March 8, Mr. Lieu said, "To solve the population problem, in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects little short of an economic revolution is necessary. This may take either one of three ways—emigration *en masse* to foreign countries, development of various lands near the frontier land as in Manchuria,or extensive development of industry throughout the country. The first solution is hardly practiable, and the second cannot be carried out interminably. We must count on the third." However, let us ask whether industrialization can really solve the problem. Reading the papers on the same day of the publication of the article, March 6, we find reports from foreign countries about the unemployment situation in various countries, especially in the United States. On March 8, International Unemployment Day, hundreds of people were arrested and shot in various countries because of their demonstrations on the streets demanding the right of work. Though we cannot deny that industralization will help a great deal towards the problem, it is clear that it will not solve the whole problem. It has not solved the problem in the West and it will certainly not solve the same problem in China. The development of industry means also a wide use of machinery. This wide use of machinery means less work for the laborers. The highly developed machines practically do all the work which a laborer has to do. Just imagine the introduction of machines in China on a large scale! That would throw multitudes of people out of work. The strike of the Peiping ricsha coolies against the Tram Car Company is an example. Industrialization as well as colonization, development of agriculture etc., will help a great, deal but will not solve the problem.

A study of the reasons for large numbers of people desiring to join the armies may throw some light on the problem of overpopulation. Poor farmers in the interior can hardly derive a living from their little farms and thus are easily attracted to become soldiers. This offers a good chance for the politicians to fight each other as they can secure the cheap lives of these human beings. The attraction of being transported somewhere else makes them enjoy the "adventure". Also there is the opportunity of looting when they are defeated. In case they are victorious, they will receive a regular salary without having to worry concerning their subsistence. It is only when there is such a surplus of population that lives are cheap and people are ready to offer themselves to the militarists to be made use of for their selfish ends.

The Fundamental Reason

All other reasons may be included in this fundamental one, namely the over-supply of population in China. China has too many people for her to feed and care for. Some statistics here may tell the picture more clearly:

Countries	Sq. Miles	Number of population (a conservative estimate
China	4,278,353	436,094,955
Britain	13,355,246	449,583,000
Russia	7,041,120	132,000,413
Canada	3,729,665	9,364,200
The U.S.A.	3,743,529	117,823,165
Australia	2,974,581	5,929,288
India	1,805,382	318,942,480
The world as a whole	57,255,000	1,800,000,000

From the above table we can see that China is not having the share of land in proportion to her number of population. China has a total of twenty-five per cent of the

*L. K. Tao: Unemployment among Intellectual Workers in China. The Political and Social Science Review, July, 1929, pp.255-7.

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total population of the world but she has only seven and six-tenths per cent of the total area of the world. However, only 14.8 per cent of the 7.6 per cent of the total area is cultivable. Here we can see the severe pressure of population. D. K. Lieu showed in his article to which reference has been made above, how very little land a Chinese has to depend on for his living. "I have made a study of farm land statistics in China and find that the per capita farm land in the southern provinces is generally from 2 to 2½ *mou* (about 6½ *mou* equal an acre), in Kiangsu, 2.14 *mou*, while the lowest in Europe is 1.3 acre or 8.5 *mou*. This means that a Chinese has not as much land to feed each indnvidual as have the Europeans. China is facing a general shortage of food. We can not but admit the application of Malthus's theory though much has been said against it in principle. With the extreme overpopulation in China it seems better to stand with this theory than with the teaching of Mencius which says that "the most unfilial are those without children". From the above we can see that China's trouble lies in her population problem. China has too great a multitude of people in proportion to her capacity to support. Consequently, most people of the country are unintelligent and know little or nothing about the affairs of the country, such as a citizen of any democratic country is supposed to know. As a result, the professional politicians make the country's affairs their own and the resulting civil wars prevent the country from any progress. Unless some measures of control of population are generally and widely practiced by the people no solution for China is visible. In short all problems of China can be traced to the fundamental cause of overpopulation. If one wants to solve China's trouble one must solve the population problem first. So, the cause of civil war in China as well as of many other troubles is overpopulation!

Shanghai, March 10, 1930.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR:—As a matter of comparison it may be stated that Japan with an area of about one-seventh of a million sqare miles as against China's four and aquarter million square miles supports a population of about sixty millions as against China's four hundred millions. These figures, as regards China include the "dependencies", but taking China "proper" the density of population is about 250 to the sqare mile as against Japan's 400, and the proportion of arable land in Japan is less than in China. The disturbances in China may in the end prove a blessing not because they kill people but because they induce the population to migrate to the less populated regions.

THE NEW COURT AGREEMENT AND ITS ADVANTAGES

(Continued from page 101)

representatives shall be appointed, two by the Chinese Government and two by the Governments of the other Powers signatory to the present Agreement, who together shall seek to reconcile such differences of opinion regarding the interpretation or application of the present Agreement as may be referred to them..." In spite of the fact that "their report shall have no binding force except by mutual consent", it must be conceded the credit of being a new departure.

All in all, the 1930 Agreement has in it points of improvement as well as of imperfection like many other documents. In its behalf it may be said that it has achieved much that China has been striving for for many years. For instance, the widened application of Chinese laws, the abolition of the joint-hearing system and the conversion of the Provisional Court into a constituent part of the Chinese judicial system represent real gains which any Chinese administration may be proud of. On the other hand, it also committed as many glaring failures. Nowhere is this truer than in the limitations imposed upon the functions of the procurators and the appointment of members of the judicial police. Besides, the Mixed Court in the French Concession at Shanghai, unaffected in any way by the Nationalist Movement in China, stands there as a constant reminder to new China of her continuing injured sovereignty. Much as Young China may wish to appear liberal and conciliatory before foreign eyes, none the less, she cannot help regretting that it still leaves too much to be desired. At best, it forms but a short step in the right direction. As yet, the movement to recover China's complete judicial authority has quite a long path to travel,

Shanghai, March 5, 1930.

Men and Events

Geo. J. McCarthy of the Dollar Steamship Line has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Japan.

H. K. Murphy, architectural adviser to the Nanking City Planning Bureau, returned to the United States last week.

Dr. H. von Borch, German Minister to China, who is now in Peiping, will visit Nanking before the end of the month.

C.F. Lee, Chinese Consul-General for India, arrived in Shanghai March 10 from Nanking and is due to sail for Calcutta early in April.

The American Association of University Women will hold its annual banquet this evening at 8 o'clock in the clubrooms at 113 Bubbling Well Road.

Martin Fisher, counsellor of the German Legation at Peiping, left Nanking for Peiping last week from where he expected to leave for Berlin via Siberia.

Although his condition is still considered serious, V.G. Lyman formerly of the Standard Oil Co. is slowly recovering from his illness at the Country Hospital.

H. E. Page, manager of the China General Edison interests at Shanghai, who has been home in the United States on leave is expected to return to Shanghai shortly.

The National Committee Y.W.C.A. in China has moved its offices to 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road during the rebuilding of its headquarters at 18, 19 and 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The headquarters of the National Boy Scouts in Nanking recently issued an order notifying Boy Scouts all over the country that a general review will be held in Nanking on April 18.

The death occurred in Shanghai March 9 at the age of 52 of Harold Newhard for many years in the service of the Standard Oil Co. He was American Vice-Consul in Vladivostok from 1908 to 1917.

H. Gordon Wright, secretary of the Shanghai Power Co. and C. A. Peel, director and manager of Dodwell and Co., were passengers on the *Empress of Canada* bound for Vancouver last Saturday.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on March 11, the Secretary of State for War, Tom Shaw, said that there was at present no intention of reducing the forces at Shanghai.

Following her recent illness from typhoid fever and subsequent convalescence in Hongkong, Miss Merriam Griffin has returned to her duties in the editorial department of the *North-China Daily News*.

The American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson, left Shanghai for Nanking Wednesday to attend the state banquets which Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C.T. Wang gave in honor of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The U. S. S. Pittsburgh, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, arrived back in Shanghai yesterday after a month's inspection trip to the Philippines during which time she took part in the naval maneuvers off Corregidor.

R. J. Corbett, associate general manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Corbett and their children, is departing shortly on a trip to the United States, traveling by way of Europe.

Negotiations are reported to be progressing at Nanking between Minister of Communications Wang Peh-chun and representatives of the China Airways Co. of the U.S. for a revision of the Sino-American aviation contract.

St. Clair McKelway, formerly Japan correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, passed through Shanghai on the *President Taft* this week on his way to Bangkok, Siam where he will take over the editorship of the Bangkok *Daily Mail*.

An advertisement in the Shanghai papers during the week by the Shanghai Land Investment Co. states that O. M. Green (editor of the *N. C. D. News*) had lost a certificate for ten shares and application had been made for a duplicate.

The death occurred on March 11 of Caris Luccock, six-year-old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Luccock of the Community Church, who had been ill for some days with pneumonia. The funeral was held at the Community Church at 5 o'clock March 12.

Announcement was made early this week of the appointment of Dr. G. F. Bume, Shanghai physician, as assistant professor of medicine at the National Central University. Dr. Bume will be head of the department for study of heart and lungs.

A private showing of the much-discussed Harold Lloyd talking film "Welcome Danger" was held last Sunday at the Grand Theater for the Judge of the Provisional Court who is hearing the case of the Chinese university professor against the manager of the Grand Theater.

The release of Phillip Chen, former chief clerk of the American Express Co., from the Shanghai municipal jail, where he is serving a term for having embezzled funds belonging to his employers, was denied by Judge Kao and Deputy Smyth in the Provisional Court last week.

A telegram from Kian, Kiangsi province, gives details of the fate of three Finnish women missionaries who were captured near that city by bandits at the beginning of February. Miss Hedengren was killed. Miss Cajander died on February 15 and the fate of Miss Ingman is so far unknown.

The wedding of Victor Keen, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York *Herald-Tribune* and Miss Elizabeth Stein, reporter on the *North-China Daily News*, took place in the Judge's Chambers at the United States Court for China on March 1. they are residing at the China united apartments.

A Mukden dispatch on March 10 states that the authorities there burned $500,000 worth of heroin which had been seized by the police.This is the first of three large lots which are to be burned and was ordered by a Japanese firm. The delivery points of the other two shipments are not known.

The subject of the Sunday morning address at Community Church, Shanghai, on March 16 will be, "For Such Is the Kingdom of Heaven." The address will be delivered by the pastor, the Rev. E. W. Luccock. The "Quaintance Club" of the Church will hold a St. Patrick's party and entertainment at the Navy Y. M. C. A. on the evening of March 20.

The Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China was guest of honor at a tiffin given by the Fredrick Ward Post of the American Legion at the American Club on March 12. About 30 Legion members and their guests were present, The latter included U.S. Consul-General E.S. Cunningham and Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China.

The Chinese Naval Commission, which is now in Germany, paid a visit to Germany's largest radio plant, the Telefunken installation on March 11 and later attended a luncheon in their honor by the Chinese Minister Chiang Tso-ping, at which the Foreign Office, Ministry of the Reichswehr, and the Prussian, Bavarian, Bremen and Hamburg Governments were represented.

Coca Cola Company Will Make Strong Bid For Far East Market

After being in Shanghai for several days in the interests of his company, P. S. Lewis, special representative for the Coca Cola Company left yesterday on the *President Pierce* on his way to New York where he will confer with the vice-president in charge of the foreign department, H. R. Horsey, on his survey of the Far Eastern market.

Mr. Lewis said that heretofore the Coca Cola Company has paid relatively little attention to the Far Eastern market, but that it has now decided to enter the field with all the vim and vigor that has marked its entrance into other fields. This work will be started after he has conferred with Mr. Horsey. Mr. Lewis says that his work will probably be along the lines of building up a strong organization to work hand in hand with various local agents. The Shanghai agent is Getz Bros and Company.

The organization handling this part of the world extends from Honolulu to Manila with agents and bottling works in the larger centers. At present the company has three bottling works in Honolulu, one in Shanghai, one in Tientsin and one in Manila. As proof of the company's determination to make a strong bid for the China trade, Mr. Lewis pointed out that within the year four more bottling plants will be opened in this country.

The Coca Cola Company was established in 1886, which year they operated only in the United States and sold only 25 barrels of syrup. From that beginning the trade has been built up until last year 26,500,000 gallons of syrup were sold in 76 countries. This volume of syrup equals 9,000,000 coca colas for every day in the year. Of this amount China last year only consumed 9,000 gallons or about 125,000 bottles.

Julean Arnold Returns from U. S. After Successful Trip

American interest in foreign trade continues with increasingly greater evidences of a more intelligent appreciation of the conditions obtaining in foreign countries, more particularly in New Yerk, Chicago and along the Pacific Coast. These are some of the observations made by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, during his recent tour of the United States. Mr. Arnold arrived back in Shanghai last week.

Mr. Arnold also said that there was a marked interest in China and he was frequently asked, "when will the Chinese stop scrapping", "what is all the fighting in China about anyway" and "how long will it be before the Chinese have a stabilized government." Efforts are being made to establish in San Francisco a House of the Orient patterned after India House in New York, Mr. Arnold said, and an institution of this character will furnish a rendezvous for those interested in California's relations with the Far East, he thinks. The University of California is also forging ahead by building up a department of Oriental languages and literature.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has created a special department on international relations which is headed by Robert N. Lynch, the spirit of which is to bring a closer relationship between the Coast and the Orient.

While in Philadelphia Mr. Arnold met with the American Committee of the Chinese Institute for Technical Training in order to devise ways of assisting Chinese Students in the States to secure opportunities for supplementing their academic training with practical training in industrial plants and business offices. In Washington he held conferences with the President and the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Interior.

During his tour of the country Mr. Arnold visited some 40 cities where he delivered more than 100 addresses to audiences totaling 50,000 people. In addition he broadcasted addresses in nine cities. He also interviewed several hundred individual manufacturers and merchants and visited scores of industrial plants.

All China Observes Fifth Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Death

All China, and Nanking and Shanghai in particular, observed the fifth anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang and the National Government, last Wednesday. Special services were held in practically every city and hamlet throughout the territory under the control of the Central Government.

One thousand persons attended the ceremony in Shanghai, which was held at the assembly hall of the Reorganization Committee of Commercial Bodies on North Honan Road. The hall was specially decorated for the occasion, which was presided over by Pan Kung-tsuan, Chen Tuh-chen and other leading officials of the District Kuomintang. Speeches were given by many officials, who reviewed the life of the late leader and urged the carrying out of his will. At midday a salute was fired by Chinese gunboats and a silent homage was observed in the extra-Settlement areas.

In observance of the day the American, German and several other consulates in Shanghai were closed as were also the Provisional Court, schools, factories, offices and places of amusements. Flags were in evidence everywhere and handbills were scattered from airplanes and automobiles. Precautions were taken to prevent possible demonstrations from Red agitators.

In Nanking all government offices were closed and there was a continuous line of people going in and out of the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum all day, laying wreaths and paying tribute to the late leader.

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Who's Who in China

Lucy C. Wang, president of Hwa Nan College, Foochow; born at Foochow Jan. 29, 1899; when young her family moved to the north and she received her early education in the mission schools at Wuchang and Peiping and at the hands of private tutors; following her father's death the family moved back to Fukien province and she entered Hwa Nan College preparatory school in 1913; upon graduation in 1917 she took two years of college work after which she went to America, entering Morningside College at Sioux City, Iowa; she was awarded a Barbour scholarship after graduation in 1921 and went to the University of Michigan, where she received her M. A. in chemistry in 1923; returned to China in 1923 and became assistant professor in chemistry at Amoy U.; from 1924-1927 she taught chemistry at Hwa Nan, relinquishing this position to accept the deanship of Hwa Nan in which capacity she esrved for one year; went to America in 1928 as president-elect of Hwa Nan, having been awarded a Barbour fellowship at the University of Michigan; after a year's intensive study there of educational and administrative problems she returned to Hwa Nan as president and acted as such until Jan. 18, 1930 when she was formally inaugurated. Address: Hwa Nan College, Foochow.

Lucy C. Wang (Wang Shih-ching)

王世靜

L. T Chen, author and Y.M.C.A. secretary; born in Peiping Feb. 10, 1894; received early training at Yenching (formerly Peiping) U.; graduated from Tsinghua Col. 1913 taught at Honan Provincial Col. for one year and went to the U.S. in 1914 enrolling at Yale where he distinguished himself in oratory; after graduation at Yale in 1917 he went to Harvard for graduate study, but before completing work for a Master's degree was called to France as one of the first three Chinese Y.M.C.A. workers among the Chinese laborers attached to the British Expeditionary Forces; returned to China immediately after the war and was appointed by the National Committee Y. M. C. A. to take charge of repatriation work of Chinese laborers in Shantung 1919); the following year he was transferred to the headquarters in Shanghai; in 1928 he became general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Peiping and was concurrently lecturer on contemporary history at the National University; in Sept. 1929 he returned to Shanghai to become general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and concurrently executive secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations in China; he is general editor of the International Understanding Series published by the China Council and is translator of Liang Chi-chao's "History of Chinese Political Thought" published in London; he is also author of a number of pamphlets including "China's Tariff Autonomy", "Problems of the Pacific" and "Essentials of Y.M.C.A." Address: Shanghai Y.M.C.A., Shanghai.

L. T. Chen (Chen Li-ting)

陳立廷

Judge Feetham Addresses Students at Shanghai College

For the first time since his arrival in Shanghai Judge Feetham, advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Council, spoke to Chinese students when on Saturday he addressed a group at Shanghai College.

The advisor explained his mission to Shanghai saying that he was here primarily to see, to hear and to learn of the conditions. He declared that he would welcome any suggestions which students of the institution wished to make—in fact he would rather hear this than to be speaking.

"The Shanghai Municipal Council asked me to come here to help them work out a project for bettering the Settlement. They think a fresh mind may be of help during this particular time and I think I may justly claim to have a fresh mind. I should be very grateful to those who would be willing to guide me and make me know Shanghai better, I realize that I am standing before a group of people who will help to build up Shanghai and naturally look forward to your help and advice," he said.

Chinese Missing in San Francisco

A *United Press* dispatch from San Francisco on March 5 told of the mysterious disappearance of John J. Kan, brother of Sam Mue, San Francisco federal narcotic agent, after his motor car had been wrecked at the foot of a cliff.

San Francisco police are of the opinion that Kan was "taken for a ride"—a phrase which has grown up around the activities of gangsters in the United States and refers to kidnapping in a motor car and subsequent violent death. The police believe that prominent members of the San Francisco underworld may have had it in for both men.

Sanitation in Chinese Ports Before League Health Organization

The health committee of the League of Nations on March 5, 6 and 7 discussed the question of collaboration between the Chinese Government and the health organization of the League. In a report of the directorate of the health section setting forth the results of their mission to China last year, the Chinese Government is requested to investigate the question of sanitation in Chinese ports and also maritime quarantine.

Among the other measures proposed are the immediate establishment of a national hospital in Chekiang to serve as a model to other provinces in China and reorganization of medical training. China also asks for the collaboration of the Epidemiological Office at Singapore with the Ministry of Health for fighting smallpox and cholera. China has already entered into obligations involving Mex. $200,000 in respect of fulfilment of its plan, which is estimated at Mex. $1,000,000.

Dr. Miyajima emphasized the great interest taken by Japan in the activities of the health committee of the League in the Far East and dwelt at length on the importance of the Chinese proposals. He considered the question of quarantine the most important from an international viewpoint and promised the collaboration of the Japanese medical world with the Chinese authorities.

At the conclusion of the hearing the committee adopted two resolutions: first, in regard to the collaboration desired by the Chinese Government in respect to public health; and second, in regard to the reorganization of the quarantine services in Chinese ports.

Missionary Tells of Red Atrocities in Lungchow District

A report appearing in Hongkong papers on March 3 tells of the continued disorders of Communist bands in and around Lungchow, western Kwangsi, where the Reds are said to be in complete control of the city. The story was brought to the Colony by Dr. Hugh Rice of the Bible Church Mission. He said that the Soviet flag was flying over Lungchow and related his and other missionaries' experiences at the hands of ruffians. During the chaos the Roman Catholic mission was burned to the ground.

The Rev. Father Barriere and other priests made their escape from the mission, the narrator said, and accompanied by M. O'Kelly, the Customs commissioner, and a Frenchman endeavored to reach the Indo-China frontier. It is believed that Father Barriere and Mr. O'Kelly were killed as when Dr. Rice passed on his way to Nanning with the Rev. Wilfred Scott they were fired on by brigands and at the spot found a book which belonged to Father Barriere.

On arriving at Lungchow they found that city in the hands of the Workers' Council. Shortly afterward agitators from Shanghai arrived and gathered around them a gang which marched on the Catholic mission and burned it.

The following morning they came to the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society compound and began an orgy of looting. Eventually Dr. Rice, the Rev. Scott and the two women in charge of the mission, Miss Lucas and Miss Loudwell, were marched out of the compound and taken to the prison where they were kept under guard while the Workmens' Council decided on their fate. They were finally taken out and marched toward the frontier by an escort of 50 men. For hours they were marched along without water or food. That night they shared a room in a village with the soldiers, sleeping on bug-infested straw. They made a meal of raw eggs the next morning.

On the second day of the march the women reached the end of their strength and carts were commandeered for them. Finally they reached Langson, the frontier post where they were looked after by the French Resident and later went to Haiphong by train. Up to the time nothing had been heard of the children who were left at the mission, Dr. Rice said.

Report of Chinese P. O. Saving Banks for 1927

The Directorate General of Posts has issued in pamphlet form a report of the Post Office Saving Bank for 1927, which shows that deposits during the year amounted to $7,138,882.02, a decrease of 22 per cent. as compared with those made in 1926; withdrawals totalled $8,008,551.-80, an increase of 13 per cent. The amount due to depositors decreased from $8,096,118.17 in 1926 to $6,769,427.26 in 1927. a decrease of 16 per cent. The number of depositors fell from 51,695 to 43,221. Deposits in Kwangtung small coin currency amounted to $1,235.-906.78, as against $1,462,175.14 in 1926, a decrease of 18 per cent. The amount withdrawn was $1,195,321.81, as against $1,352,438.74 in 1926, a decrase of 13 per cent. The total amount due to depositors at the end of the year was $1,873,959.71, as against $1,774,254.58 in 1926, an increase of $99,705.13, or 6 per cent. The number of depositors fell from 9,699 to 9,154. During the year under review savings banks were closed and none was opened; the number of offices open at the end of the year was 263. The report is signed by Liu Shu-fan, director general and C. H. Shields, officiating co-director general.

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This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

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An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 3

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Suppressed Book on Indian Nationalism

India in Bondage, by Dr. J. T. Sunderland. Published by Louis Copeland, Publisher, 119 West 57th street, New York City. Illustrated, 540 pages.

When Katherine Mayo wrote a propaganda book against India, after a few months tour through the country in first-class railway compartments, or in the automobiles of British government officials or feudal Indian Princes, British imperialist organizations in London, said to be directly connected with India Office, bought thousands of copies of the book and circulated them free throughout the world. The book has been proved to be a piece of British propaganda against the Indian movement for freedom, and as such it was filled with either open falsehoods or half truths.

When Rev. J. T. Sunderland wrote a book about India, after 40 years of study of the Indian question, the Indian firm that published it in Calcutta was raided and its chief men dragged before the court to answer charges of sedition. The reason is clear. The book, *India in Bondage*, represents the life work of a man who started as a missionary in India but who has ended as an unswerving champion of the cause of Indian freedom. It is perhaps the most complete study that has been made of the economic system that, within a century, has reduced India from the richest to the most destitute country on earth.

Those who wish authentic information about almost every phase of the Indian question may find it here: historical data, British so-called "justice" and "peace", the thing that passes for education in India, the opium and drink policy of the Government, caste, illiteracy and other social evils, language and race, and religious conflicts, the Indian nationalist movement through its many phases and with its many problems, British claims about their rule, Indian personalities, etc., etc. Each statement is supported by historical dates, with facts and figures that are indispensable and that do not lie. And for this reason the book was suppressed in India—a fact that won for it not only an American publisher, but the active defense of a number of American scholars and publicists, including Prof. John Dewey, Robert Morss Lovett, Norman Thomas, Theodore Dreiser, Horace Liveright, snd others. These men were undoubtedly impressed by the vast piling up of knowledge and experience displayed by the book, with an outlook that can lead to but one goal—the necessity for the freedom of India, not only for the sake of the Indian people, but for the sake of the world.

Indeed, England's most brilliant speakers of the past, in such persons as Bright and Mill, find their equal in this Canadian-American, now an old man of seventy who sums up in this, the latest of his three books on India, his life's work. But it is just here that the book can be criticised, if criticism it can be called. Valuable as the volume is as a source book, it nevertheless belongs to a class and an age that is past. It is Victorian in mentality. In other words, this old scholar is a liberal, a Victorian to whom such abstract wordr as "justice" and "fair play" have a meaning. But in this age of iron and steel, of wars and of conquests, when imperialism makes graveyards of badly armed nations and calls it peace—and all for the sake of profits—we know that the abstract phases of the Victorian period have no meaning for subjected people or subjected classes. The men who believe in them today have their intellectual roots in the Victorian period. Today there is no "justice" and "fair play" for subjected Asiatic lands. Their fight is not for "justice" or other abstractions, but for life itself.

And thus, though this book by the eminent Dr. Sunderland is a good piece of work in itself, a scholarly piece of work indeed, it does not touch the heart of the problem of India. The Indians know they are subjected and poverty-ridden; the peasants know they are always hungry; the striking workers know they will be shot down; the nationalists know that prison is their second home. The book has little to offer Indians. But for non-British foreigners it has much to give. The British, however, can learn nothing from it, for they can be taught nothing.

—A. SINGH

A Modern Moon Goddess

Diana. A Novel. Two Volumes. By Emil Ludwig. The Viking Press, New York. G.$5.00.

European diplomatic life, popularly supposed to be hedged round by usage, precedent and formality is shown in a more human light in this work by Ludwig. The chancelleries of the old world, looked upon as almost devoid of human elements, take on real life as portrayed in this two volume novel.

Diana is a modern who loved life, freedom and new experiences. She went into high places to get them. She dabbled in official and social circles of the capitals of Europe and led ambassadors, soldiers and commercial giants on a merry chase all the way from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, only to leave them, with a few chosen exceptions, hopelessly outdistanced.

Diana supplies keen pleasure in the reading. This novel by the apparently inexhaustible and accomplished German author, Emil Ludwig, is on the same high plane as others of his works of more serious vein.

With an artist for a lover, Diana is introduced while sojourning on a Mediterranean romantic isle. She tires of moonlight nights and endless verse, all dedicated to her. With a suddenness characteristic only of one named for the Goddess of the Chase she was off to the high places of the Continent and additional experiences begin.

Ludwig masterully unfolds a tale of keen interest. wit and brilliant charm and bountifully rewards those who would view Diana at close range.

"A President Is Born"

"A President is Born" by Fannie Hurst. Harpers and Brothers, New York and London, Publishers.

Those who like a good story enjoy reading Fannie Hurst. In "A President is Born" Miss Hurst has presented the life of a mid-western American farming family, covering four generations.

In its scope of years and characters, the novel may be compared to Galsworty's "Forsyte Saga". For within the length of 484 pages, the author takes us into the life of the buggy, the automobile, and even into the future airship generation. We cannot but admire the Old Gentleman, who in his youth came to America with twenty dollars in his pocket, and by "grit and courage built up the name Schuyler to one of the most upstanding in the state". When his children were driving motor truck and limousine, the old Gentleman would still ride to the railroad station in his old dirty phaeton to meet home-coming members of the family. Who would have guessed that the grandson of this man was to be responsible for the beginnings of the International Aircraft Corporation which was destined to become a great factor of its time in world progress?

What interests me as much as anything about the family was the difference in personalities of the six children. Henry, the oldest was a scholar by nature. Honored as he was for his sound legal counsel, and sought for high political office, he consistenly shunned wealth and position for a life of simplicity. In contrast to quiet Henry stood Bek. It was of her that the Old Gentleman so truly said, "My daughter's been a good son to me". And besides being a son to her parents, Bek was protector and provider for her husband and children, always bearing alone the troubles of her family. There was the ambitious, foolhardy Phil, so eager for riches and success which he continually just missed. How shall I describe David, that son who was more a grandson, born, as he was. when his nephews and nieces were in their boyhood and girlhood? He was like a piece of hand-picked fruit; for in him were combined the best of all his sisters and brothers, without their shortcomings. He had Henry's love of books and quest for knowledge; he proved as able and tactful as Bek; and he had just the right allowance of Phil's ambition.

In fact, David, who became the President, embodied in his self in his life all those qualities and traditions that the American people love to find in their leaders. This is so true that David seems to have been born the child of American ideals of character and family. He was like Lincoln in more than one way. His childhood was one of drudgery and his education was won by reading by midnight oil. He had an affectionate heart which showed itself especially in his love for animals. Although stocky rather than tall and gauche, he resembled Lincoln in his striking lack of physical grace. He also reminds us of Wilson in his ardor for world peace but he surpassed that idealist in his practical plans.

"A President is Born" is not written simply and directly as Miss Hurst's earlier works. We are aware of a recorder who has learnt of the life of the hero from the private diary of the hero's own sister Rebecca Schuyler Renchler. The constant use of exerpts from this diary as notes to the text proves interesting and convincing, if a little complicating.

H. H. K.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, March 6—The 3rd plenary session of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang closes at Nanking.— The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs all foreign Legations that all shipments of arms and munitions will not hereafter be permitted without a permit issued by the National Government.—The Ministry of Education issues an order instructing all private universities to abolish their college preparatory departments.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan telegraphs his resignation from his posts in the Kuomintang Party and National Government.—Telegraphic dispatches from Manchuli report that Communistic propaganda is being actively carried on in the Manchuli-Chalanor region by Red agents.

Friday, March 7—Ranking commanders of the 6th and 8th Route Armies issue a circular telegram severely condemning the recent actions of Yen Hsi-shan.—The Nanking authorities order that all land, air and water vehicles passing through the territorial limits of China shall henceforth be subject to search in order to effectively prevent opium smuggling.—A gang of Soviets in Manchuli attack three soldiers of the Heilungkiang provincial forces and rob them of nine bags of ammunition after which all but one of the Soviets, who is arrested, flee to the Soviet Consulate.—Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang announce from Peiping that they will depart immediately for a trip abroad.

Saturday, March 8—The State Council cancel orders for the arrest of Liang Shih-yi, Ku Wei-chun (Wellington Koo) and Wang Keh-ming, cabinet members in the defunct Peiping Government.—Shansi units withdraw from Tsaochow, southwestern Shantung, to Hopei.—A Harbin message states that the Soviets have appropriated 6,000,000 roubles for the economic exploitation of North Manchuria.

Sunday, March 9—The Ministry of Railways petitions the Central Executive Committee to adopt drastic measures for the removal of various obstacles to the smooth and efficient administration of the Government railways.—Various provincial and other organizations in the north send a joint telegram to Central Party Headquarters in Nanking requesting that the immediate resignation of Yen Hsi-shan be allowed.

Monday, March 10—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor prepares for a native silk products exposition at Nanking to promote the development of the industry.—Chiang Kai-shek sends a deputy to Taiyuan to confer with Shansi authorities concerning the military and civil rehabilitation of the province.—The British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, receives instructions from London to continue discussions with the Foreign Minister over the draft agreement for the retrocession of Weihaiwei.—Chang Fa-kuei, leader of the rebellious Ironsides flees to Kwangchowwan following the collapse of his forces.—Preparations for the establishment of a National Gold Mine Prospecting Bureau are ordered to be started immediately by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.

Tuesday March 11—Gen. Tou-yin, commander of the Wuhu Area, calls a meeting of his subordinates to discuss measures for maintenance of peace and order.—Regulations governing the issue of the Telegraph Administration loan of $10,000,000 for 1930 passed by the Legislative Yuan.—Chiang Kai-shek at the weekly memorial service of the State Council exhorts the Ministries and other Government organs to make strenuous efforts to translate into facts the resolutions adopted at the 3rd plenary session of the C.E.C.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs the Minister in London to protest the action of the Straits Colonial Government in barring the Kuomintang from Malaya.

Wednesday, March 12—C.T. Wang appointed to conclude the agreement for the rendition of Weihaiwei leased territory.—Chiang Kai-shek dispatches a deputy to the north to inspect all military units along the Tsing-Pu Railway.—Negotiations started for the inauguration of a China-Germany air service.—Ling Teng-pu appointed acting Consul-General in Kobe to succeed Chow Chiao.—The State Council forbids any military organization to send students abroad for military training unless authorized by the Central Government.

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The Ban on the Kuomintang In Malaya

The action of Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in proscribing the Kuomintang in British territories in Malaya was the subject of a question in the British House of Commons on March 5 by Commander Kenworthy. Commander Kenworthy called attention to the fact that His Majesty's Government supported the Kuomintang in China and asked whether other non-British residents in Malaya would be prevented from engaging in political activities connected with parties in their own countries.

Under Secretary for the Colonies, Dr. Drummond Shiels, replied that the Kuomintang had not been accorded registration or other recognition as a lawful society in Malaya but it had not been found necessary to take active steps for suppression. Commander Kenworthy pointed out that the 300,000 Chinese citizens in Malaya were a most valuable section of the community. The under secretary replied that "this is recognized."

Further information on the action of Sir Cecil Clementi in barring the Kuomintang from Malaya is contained in an article appearing on March 4 in the Hongkong papers. This states that the Kuomintang has been on the list of forbidden societies for some years, and at the time of intense anti-British feeling in China after the Shanghai and Canton riots the authorities suppressed it with rigor, a number of Chinese receiving fairly long sentences of imprisonment for being members of it.

More recently there have been occasional prosecutions, but very light penalties have been inflicted, and the society has continued to exist with little or no attempt at concealment. With the arrival of Sir Cecil Clementi, however, a dramatic change in policy has taken place, and the Governor has met a number of leading Chinese residents at Government House and informed them that the Kuomintang must not hold meetings, publish propaganda, enrol members or collect subscriptions.

In his annual address to the Federal Council last November Sir Hugh Clifford said: "The Kuomintang has remained quiescent, but anti-British propaganda emanating from the Propaganda Department of its Centrum in Nanking continues to reach this country."

The Kuomintang is understood to have branches throughout Malaya, and some of the leading China-born Chinese residents of Singapore are members of it. Very large funds have been collected through its agency in Malaya and remitted to China for political and other purposes.

The following statement, which has been officially issued, explains the action that has been taken: "On Thursday afternoon the Governor saw 17 members of the executive and supervising committee of the General Branch of the Kuomintang of Malaya. His object in so doing was to explain clearly the Malayan Government's policy towards the Kuomintang of Malaya, to which the Governor's attention had been called on the day of his arrival by reports in the Chinese vernacular press stating that meetings of the Kuomintang had been held in Singapore.

"The Governor stated that the Government was not prepared to allow the Kuomintang to function in the Malay States or the Straits Settlements. He was not prepared to allow Kuomintang meetings to be held, Kuomintang propaganda to be published, or subscriptions to be collected in Malaya. Neither was he going to allow members of the Kuomintang to be enrolled in Malaya. He emphasized that the policy of the British Government was friendly towards the Chinese, and was anxious to see law and order restored in China.

"His Majesty's Government, he said, recognized the Nanking Government as being the lawful Government of China and has friendly feelings towards the Kuomintang, from which the Nanking Government has been formed. The Governor ended by stating that he had always been friendly with the Chinese wherever he had been, but that the Government of Malaya could not allow the large Chinese political organizations to form themselves in British and British protected territory."

In connection with the banning of the Kuomintang in Malaya, a *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on March 11 states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in London, to lodge a a protest with the British Foreign Office against the unwarranted action of the British Colonial authorities in Singapore and also to arrange for the reopening of the branches.

U.S. Aroused Over Plan to Send Wheat to China Famine Sufferers

Wide interest has been aroused in the United States among farmers and politicians by the McMaster Bill proposing to spend G.$25,000,000 for American wheat to be distributed to famine sufferers in China, according to recent *United Press* dispatches from America. According to the bill the money would be repaid by the National Government of China within a decade. Senator McMaster said he believed that such a course would relieve famine in China and at the same time aid the western grain farmers

Disapproval of the McMaster proposal was voiced before the Senate Agricultural Committee both by John Van A. MacMurray, former U.S. Minister to China, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross. Although both admitted that relief was needed, they are of the opinion that the scheme was impracticable.

Mr. Payne's statement is understood to have referred to the recent discovery that there was extensive shipments sidetracked and sprouting near Peiping. Military "hogging" of the rail facilities was blamed for the fact that grain was being allowed to go to waste while hundreds of thousands starved.

Christian Literature Society to Erect Downtown Building

The Christian Literature Society announces the purchase of the Museum Road half of the old Lyceum Theater lot back of the British Consulate on which work will be started shortly on a seven-story concrete building to house the organization's activities.

The new structure will probably be built in cooperation with the China Baptist Publication Society on the other half of the lot, it is announced. The Society is thus moving into the district which is the center for a great number of missionary activities including the Bible Society, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. the Missions Building, the China Baptist Publication Society and the Royal Asiatic Society.

The action in buying the lot was taken after it was decided that the remote and dusty location on North Szechuen Road Extension was a handicap in these days when publicity and convenience are essential to the success of an enterprise. At first officials of the society considered selling their Szechuen Road property and buying further out, but recent events reacted against this procedure and it was decided to come closer into the downtown district.

Proposals for Construction of National Capital Are Passed

The proposal relating to the reconstruction of the national capital which was submitted jointly by H. H. Kung, Sun Fo and Liu Chi-wen and adopted in principle at the 5th meeting of the 3rd plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, recommends the issue of a public loan of $30,000,000 and an additional assessment of $20,000,000 from various provinces.

The proposed loan, as recommended, should be issued in two installments of 10 and 20 millions respectively and will be secured on the increased Customs revenue, payment of interest and redemption of capital to be provided for by the Ministry of Finance. The provinces are divided as follows for the assessment: Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh and Szechuen, $1,580,000 each; Hunan, Kiangsi, Shansi, Fukien, Shenyang and Chihli, $1,300,000 each; Shantung, Kwangsi, Anhui and Honan, $700,000 each; Shensi, Kirin and Heilungkiang. $290,000 each; Kansu, Sinkiang, Yunnan and Kweichow, $120,000 each; Charhar, Jehol and Suiyuan $50,000 each.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

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An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

Maligning the Missionaries

(*Christian Century, Feb. 12*)

The New York *Times* recently carried a long dispatch from its special correspondent in Shanghai, Mr. Hallett Abend, stating that "the majority of British and American missionary circles" in China had been thrown into a state of "apprehension almost amounting to consternation" by an announcement of the British foreign secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, surrendering special privileges held by missionaries under the present treaties. Exactly what Mr. Henderson had surrendered Mr. Abend was unable to state. Neither is there in this country any definite news of an interchange between Great Britain and China on this subject. But, taking it for granted that some such interchange has occurred, the only basis for Mr. Abend's report must be that the so-called "toleration clauses" in the treaty between England and China have been dropped. If that is so—still bearing in mind that we have only the hint of the very anti-Chinese Mr. Abend to go on—we do not believe that a "majority," or even a considerable portion of the British and American missionaries in China, are in anything approaching the state of mind described by Mr. Abend. The *principle* of extraterritoriality has long been denounced, by the western nations as much as by China. Since the first of January, the nations are supposedly at work to get rid of the *fact*. But if there are degrees of reprehensibility under the system of extraterritoriality, then the most deplorable feature of the whole thing has certainly been the toleration clauses. These clauses, originally written to protect Christian missionaries and their converts, in the course of the years have come to give them a peculiarly favored status before the law—the missionary being favored over his fellow-foreigners and the convert being favored over his fellow-Chinese. A better means of destroying the confidence of Chinese in the missionary and all his works could hardly be devised. Most missionaries, we believe, now recognize this. And if Mr. Henderson has started the liquidation of extraterritoriality by jettisoning the toleration clauses, it will take more than the word of Mr. Abend to make us believe that the missionaries are making much protest.

Britain Encouraging Opium Production, U.S. Congressman Charges

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington to the *North-China Daily News* on March 7 Congressman William Sirovich of New York, speaking before the House of Representatives, accused Great Britain of possessing a world monopoly of opium and encouraging the production of opium to the extent of lending money without interest to those who wished to cultivate poppies.

The congressman declared that Britain has unofficial agents throughout the world drugging poor unsuspecting victims and introduced a bill authorizing President Hoover to call a conference in Washington next year to negotiate an agreement among civilized nations concerning the evil. He also advocated appropriation of G$36,000,000 a year to enforce narcotic laws after stating that prohibition had driven many to the use of narcotics.

Consumption of opium, he said, was one grain per capita in England, two in Germany, four in France and eight in America. He further declared that an ounce of opium selling in Europe for 50 cents cost $150 in America.

Rather Heavy Demand for Mules in the Hing-Tai District

The *Kuo Wen* news agency in a telegram from Peiping on March 6 quoted a complaint from the Chinese magistrate of the Hing-tai, Chihli provincial district regarding the "demand" for mules on the part of the various military leaders.

"We have received your telegraphic instruction for 30 mules", said the Magistrate, "at the same time the gendarmerie Commander at Shun Tai is demanding 81 mules and 30 mule carts. Meanwhile, the 41st Division is asking for 70 mules and the artillery regiment wants 80. In addition to those the 41st Division is insisting on 42 mule-carts and 500 wheel-barrows. In a small city like this, where the people are so poor, how can we afford to have their wants gratified?"

Concluding, the magistrate stated that in view of the fact that the people have suffered so much the provincial government should exempt the people for one year from all kinds of impositions, so as to relieve the people.

Chinese Post Office to Open Remittance and Savings Bank

A new postal and financial institution to be known as the Remitance and Savings Bank will be opened on March 15 with its Directorate General at No. 5 Foochow Road, Shanghai. Mr. Liu Shu-fan, Chief of the Department of Posts in the Ministry of Communications, will be Director-General of the Bank, and Messrs. S. K. Shen, and D. McLorn will be the co-Directors General. The formation of the Bank can be ascribed to Mr. Liu's recent trip to various foreign countries. After his return, Mr. Liu submitted a plan to the Ministry of Communications to the effect that an organization to take exclusive care of the Postal Savings and Remittances should be formed, while the present Post Offices will take charge of the mail service, and this system has been adopted. For various reasons, during the past three or four years, there has been considerable decrease in the number of Chinese savings banks, but under the new system, which enables the management to give constant attention to this line of postal service, the Directors hope to make substanlial progress.

National Government Makes First Move to Abolish Extrality

The first effort of the National Government to enforce its abolition of extraterritoriality mandate was made during the week when it was reported that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company had been given permission by the Ministry of Communications to bring suit in the Provisional Court against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company.

The suit involves $1,000,000 damages and is brought by the Chinese concern for the loss of their steamer *Singkong* following collision off the coast of Shantung with a vessel operated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The report states that the China Merchants presented their clain to the N.Y.K. officials several weeks ago, but failing to receive a reply appealed to the Ministry of Communications. The Ministry, in turn, is said to have granted the Chinese firm permission to file suit against the N.Y.K. for the sum mentioned above. The Ministry is also said to have advised the Chinese company to bring the proceedings before the Provisional Court and to have notified the N.Y.K. to send representatives to the hearing.

German Air Mail to Far East

Herr Martin Wronsky, general manager of the German Lufthansa, speaking at the Royal Aeronautical Society in London on March 10 on the development of German air transport, said that the Lufthansa was contemplating a postal air and passenger service to the Far East, according to a *Reuter* dispatch. He said that the company had carried out several experimental flights to Peiping and Iraq and that the problem of working various technical points had been solved. He declared that the remaining difficulties were of a more political nature as the route crossed German, Russian and Chinese territories.

According to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on March 12, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that negotiations are progressing with German commercial aviation interests for a China-German air service. The proposed line will probably be operated by a specially organized corporation to be known as the Europe-Asia Aviation Corporation and will be a joint stock company of Chinese and German interests.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1181

With reference to the Customs Notification of the 20th January last the Public is hereby reminded that on and after the 16th March, 1930, specific duties on Imports from abroad will be converted into Gold Units on the basis of Haikuan Tael one equal 1. 75 of the new unit.

The Public is also notified that cargo arriving from abroad in vessels, whose Manifests and Consular Reports have been received at the Custom House before 4 p.m. on the 15th March, 1930, will be allowed importation at rates calculated on the basis of Haikuan Tael one equal to 1.50 of the new Gold Unit.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 13th March, 1930.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, March 7.—Finance Ministry announces that no ban on silver is intended.

Peiping, March 8.—Yen Hsi-shan sends envoys to Japan to make preparations for his stay there.

Nanking, March 10.—Presidential Mandate orders Yen Hsi-shan on a trip to Europe to investigate industrial conditions.

Tokyo, March 10.—Tense unemployment situation to be investigated by Unemployment Investigation Committee.

Nanking, March 12.—Acting Minister Shigemitsu and staff arrive on the night express from Shanghai and confer with Ministers Wong and Soong.

Nanking, March 12.—Sino-Japanese Customs agreement initialled at 6.30 p.m. The new agreement recognizes complete tariff autonomy for China.

Nanking, March 13.—Japanese Charge Shigemitsu says he will start negotiations for conclusion of Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty.

Peiping, March 13.—Shansi Faction Plenary Session after discussing Yen Hsi-shan's trip abroad recommends Chao Tai-wen as Vice Commander and insist that Shansi faction should control Hopei and other provinces in future as at present.

Traffic Resumed on Northern Lines

Normal passenger service on the Hankow-Chengchow section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the Chengchow-Hsuchow section of the Lung-Hai Railway was resumed on March 9, but owing to serious damage to bridges and track on the northern section of the Tsin-Pu line through traffic was not restored, but the authorities predict this at an early date.

A Tientsin report states that a total of 500 cars and locomotives belonging to the Peiping-Liaoning Railway have been detained by Gen. Fu Tso-yi, commanding Tientsin, which are being held for transportation of the Shansi units.

Nevada Senator Wants Import Duty on Silver

Not only in China, but all over the world silver continues to hold the attention of the public. In the United States Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, is demanding an import duty on silver and Colorado interests declare that Great Britain is responsible for the largely successful effort of fastening a single gold standard upon all the nations of the world and that thus the silver industry has been crippled.

The Colorado mining leaders contend that silver must return as legal tender for the payment of international debts, for the reason that bimetalism is, in their view, a fundamentally sound principle.

Senator Pittman in a recent speech attributed the slump in the price of silver to Great Britain's dumping of India silver on the market. He said that this had affected every state in the union which exports goods to China.

T. K. Cheng and Y. Y. Liu Leave on Inspection Trip Abroad

T. K. Cheng, head of the Chekiang Provincial Construction Department and Y. Y Liu, technical expert on the Construction Commission of the National Government, sailed on the *President Madison* March 7 for a tour of Japan, the United States and Europe to study government administration in connection with construction work of a nation-wide character. They have been delegated to the work by the Chekiang authorities.

They plan to stay in Japan for two weeks after which they will visit for six weeks in America. From there they will tour England, Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, Italy and Turkey. Among the subjects which the commissioners will go into thoroughly are hydro-electric schemes, farming problems, silk manufacturing and equipment of machine shops and factories.

In the United States Court for China

IN RE ESTATE OF
CHARLES NORRIS HARTWELL,
Deceased

Cause No. 3757
S. P. No. 717
NOTICE OF HEARING
Filed at Shanghai, China, February 4, 1930.
James M. Howes, Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an order herein made notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of Elizabeth B. Hartwell for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Charles Norris Hartwell, deceased, will be heard on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1930, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court Room of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

James M. Howes
Clerk.

H. D. Rodger,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Shanghai, China,
February 4, 1930.

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Ghandi Commences Civil Disobedience Campaign in India

Mahatma Ghandi, the militant Indian Nationalist, has begun his campaign of civil disobedience, details of which are given in recent *Reuter* telegrams from various parts of India. Ghandhi is leading a pioneer party of 79 civil disobedient volunteers, who are marching, three abreast. They are marching from Ahmebadad to the Gulf of Cambay. The main object of attack of Ghandi and his followers is the salt monopoly. In India and as in China salt is a government monopoly and a heavy tax is laid on its sale and manufacture.

Addressing a meeting on the eve of the march, Gandhi suggested that those who were engaged in civil disobedience in addition to manufacturing salt in defiance of the salt laws, should also remove salt without paying duty on it and distribute the salt so manufactured or removed. The courageous could refuse to pay taxes. He exhorted the people of Gujerat to continue their programm of marching to Jalalpur in order to recover salt from the sea and thus uphold the doctrine of civil disobedience. Even if he and his party were arrested he asked the Indian people to preserve peace and to carry out the instruction of the Congress working committees.

In conclusion he stated that they would not be defeated until they gave up truth. A message from Surat stated that a number of Congress workers have gone to Dandi in Jalalpur to prepare for the arrival of the civil disobedience volunteers.

The All-India National Congress is doing its utmost to speed up the recruiting of volunteers for the campaign of civil disobedience. The "war council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is calling for men and money, exhorting Bombay to take the lead "in this fight-to-a-finish war."

The volunteers are divided into three classes, namely, the Ironsides," who are prepared for immediate civil resistance; the "Reserves," who are ready to replace those "Ironsides" who are put out of action; and "Irregular 'Territorials," who will participate in demonstrations. Two thousand Bombay schoolboys, who engaged in a demonstration, collided with the police. Several of the boys were injured and had to be taken to hospital. The demonstration was one of a number organized by adherents of the All-India National Congress in Bombay and its suburbs.

The Government of Bombay is stated to be keeping close contact with the situation. The 11th Sikh regiment (Indian Regular Army) is scheduled to leave for Baroda on March 17 to relieve the 4th Bombay Grenadiers (Indian territorial Force) who were recruited in Baroda. The 4th Bombay Grenadiers are being disbanded. Baroda is on the direct route of the march to the sea of Gandhi's volunteers.

A *Shimbun Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that Indian Nationalists residing in Japan, including a political refugee, Rashbchari Bhose, who fled to Japan some years ago after his abortive attempt to assassinate Lord Hardinge, then Viceroy of India, celebrated the inauguration of the campaign of disobedience under the leadership of Gandhi, on March 13, in a gathering in Kamakura where a noteworthy fact of the gathering was that the tricolored nationalist flag of India was unfurled at a solemn ceremony, all those present vowing to keep fighting until victory was attained.

Shanghai Land Investment Co. Is Prosperous

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. held its annual meeting March 11. The Chairman, A. M. Cannan, stated that gross rents had increased by Tls. 57,615.711, the net increase being Tls. 46,678,64. A final dividend of six percent in addition to a bonus of six percent was declared. Congratulations were expressed by shareholders that the position of the Company was even more prosperous than the bare figures showed.

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The Old Shanghai Practice of Suppressing Names

Following a spirited hearing in the British Police Court, Carlos M. Marques, youthful employe of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was freed of assault charges brought by Thomas D. Grahm, who alleged that Marques had assaulted him whem he went to Marques' room to get his daughter whom complainant said Marques was keeping in a room at 136 Boone Road.

An interesting feature of the case was a recurrence of an old Shanghai practice wherein the Judge in the British Police Court requested the local newspapers not to mention the name of the complainant, Mr. Grahm, apparently on the grounds that the parents of the girl were "respectable" people. Nothing was said regarding the suppression of the name of the defendant, a Portuguese clerk employed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. All of the English-language newspapers obeyed the Judge's instructions excepting the *Evening Post*, the American paper. As a result the defendant in the case, although exonerated of the charge of assault, is said to have lost his position at the bank in consequence of the publicity.

The case had its origin in the refusal of Mr. and Mrs. Grahm to permit their daughter to marry Marques, whereupon she ran away from home and allegedly was living with him. The Judge of the British Court recommended that the couple be permitted to marry.

Pacific Steamship Companies to Give Reduced Summer Rates

Announcement was made at the conclusion of the Pacific Passenger Conference at Del Monte, California on March 11 that there would be a reduction in fares for summer round trips to the Far East effective from March 1 to July 1, according to a *United Press* dispatch. The fares will be as follows: San Francisco to Yokohama and return G.$525; San Francisco to Kobe and return, G.$544; San Francisco to Shanghai and return, G.$606; San Francisco to Hongkong and Manila and return, G.$656.

The companies represented and agreeing to the reduction were the Dollar Line, the N.Y.K., the American Mail Line, the Canadian Pacific, the Matson Navigation Company and the Los Angeles Steamship Company.

Referring to the above, local officials of the above companies state that the reduction had been contemplated for a long time, its object being the popularizing of travel to the Far East, principally among the student and teacher class and at the same time encourage passenger traffic during a period in which there is comparatively little traffic. It is emphasized, however, that the reduced-rate tickets are available only from Pacific Coast ports and not from the Far East. The return ticket is valid only for 100 days from the date of leaving America. The reduction amounts to roughly one-quarter of one fare in one direction.

McTyeire Students Donate $217 for Famine Relief

A check for the sum of $217, was received by *The Review* on Thursday of this week from the students of McTyeire School, with a request that the money be turned over to those in charge of famine relief in China's northwestern famine-stricken districts. The money was raised entirely by the students of the school, McTyeire being one of the leading Chinese girls' schools in China. The money was turned over to the American Advisory Comittee on Famine Relief in Shanghai which has supervision over funds which are remitted from the United States for famine relief work under the supervision of the China International Famine Relief Commission in Peiping.

H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Sino-Japanese Business Men's Meeting

The selection of Japanese business men in Tokyo to be sent to China on a mission to attend the Sino-Japanese business men's meeting during April or May has been concluded, according to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on March 8. Eight Tokyo business men, headed by Kyohei Magoshi and seven Osaka business men headed by Shozo Murata have been named.

Chinese in Korea Protest High Duty

At the request of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Korea, the National Associated Chamber of Commerce on March 8 dispatched identic petitions to the State Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking urging that the question of reducing the excessive tariff rates imposed by the Japanese in Korea on Chinese products be taken up at the negotiations now going on for the conclusion of a new Sino-Japanese tariff agreement.

The Sino-Cuban Treaty

According to a *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on March 11, the Cuban Government having expressed concurrence with the National Government's policy for the abolition of unequal treaties and the conclusion of new agreements on the basis of equality, and reciprocity, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is instructing Dr Ling Ping, Chinese Minister to Cuba, to open negotiations with the Cuban Government for the conclusion of a new Sino-Cuban Treaty.

British Consul General in Harbin Stresses Manchuria's Importance

C. F. Garstin, who recently assumed the post of British Consul General at Harbin, in a recent interview stated that the raising by the British Government of the Harbin Consulate into a Consulate General was proof that Manchuria is now regarded as an important trade center. It may be mentioned that the new British Consular building in Harbin is probably the finest Consular building in the whole of Manchuria.

Orders for Arrest of Ex-Northern Officials Cancelled

The National State Council at Nanking has definitely cancelled the orders for the arrest of Liang Shih-yi, former Minister of Finance and Premier in the late Peiping Government; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Foreign Minister and Acting Premier and Wang Keh-ming, also a former Northern cabinet officer. The request for the cancellation of the orders for arrest was made by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces. All three of the former Peking officials are now residing in Mukden.

Chinese Pilots Strike on Upper Yangtze

Dispatches from Hankow on March 3 reported a strike among the Chinese pilots on the Ichang-Chungking run. It is said that the pilots were themselves satisfied, but force was brought to bear on them by their union.

At present a number one pilot receives $350 a month and the union demands that this be increased to $500 with a $50 mess allowance, the latter sum to be paid to the union direct. Chinese-owned steamers are reported to have yielded to the demand, but the foreign companies are holding out. To yield, the report states, means similar demands right down the scale to the Coolie Guild.

The Kao Ying Opium Plot

According to a *Central* News Agency dispatch from Nanking on March 10, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Chinese Consul-General at Singapore to make inquiries concerning the report that the so-called Kao Ying opium plot originated there. The instruction was issued at the request of the Soochow High Court, which is hearing the appeal of Mr. and Mrs. Kao Ying, who were found guilty by the Nanking District Court of smuggling opium into San Francisco and sentenced to imprisonment. The hearing of the appeal has been postponed pending further investigations by the authorities.

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45 Chinese Are Still Held by Soviets; Red Newspapers for Harbin

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency report from Harbin on March 9, 45 Chinese are still being detained by Russia despite the assurance of the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin to the effect that all Chinese illegally imprisoned by the Soviets as a result of the C.E.R. dispute have been released.

The Northeastern Political Affairs Committee has addressed a formal inquiry to the Soviet consular authorities in Harbin regarding the matter.

The same dispatch declares that the Soviet railway authorities are preparing to publish a daily newspaper in both Chinese and Russian at Harbin.

Death Occurs at Washington of Ex-President William H. Taft

Former U. S. Supreme Court Justice William H. Taft and U. S. Supreme Court Justice Edward T. Sanford, both died in Washington D. C., on the same day March 8, the former at the age of 72 and the latter at the age of 64. Mr. Taft was president of the United States from 1909 to 1913. He was Civil Governor of the Philippines Islands from 1901 to 1904, and made one of the most important public pronouncements ever made on American policy in the Far East at a banquet in his honor at the Astor House in Shanghai in 1905 on the occasion of an inspection tour of the Philippines with a Congressional delegation.

Manila Authorities Close High Schools to End Strike

Following several days of tumultuous scenes, when the greater part of the students in Manila went on strike, the Acting Secretary for Public Instruction, Mr. Albert, upon the recommendation of the Director of Education, Mr. Bewley, on March 11 ordered that all high schools in Manila should be closed and remain closed for the balance of the term. No final examinations are being held. Students who did not strike are being graded upon the basis of their work up to the time the strike began. Others, numbering about 7,000, will be "flunked." This drastic action was taken, according to a *United Press* telegram, in order definitely to end the strike and also to demonstrate that the Philippine eductional authorities are determined to maintain discipline.

Two Chinese Tongsmen Are Killed In New York City

New outbreaks of tong wars in the Chinese sections of the larger American cities were predicted following the shooting of two Chinese tongsmen in the Chinese district of New York City, according to a story appearing in the New York *Times* of February 11.

The first victim of the shooting was killed shortly after midnight on Feb. 11 as he was leaving a Chinese theater with some 800 other of his countrymen. Two hours later the second murder took place in a Chinese laundry.

The unusual number of telephone calls made by Chinese between New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles following the two killings aroused the curiosity of officials of the telephone companies, the conversations being carried on in excited, unintelligible Chinese which could not be deciphered. Police were informed and detective squads were ordered to cruise the streets of the Chinese districts to preclude trouble.

NOW IN CHINA!
Rexall
The Sign of Quality in Gold Drug Products
Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents *Shanghai,*

New List Received From Head Office

Saturday, March 13, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Yield %
National City Bank of New York	Stock	247	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	98¾	6.09
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	82	8.15
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	101¼	4.90
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	85	8.30
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	96bid	7.91
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	69½	9.89
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	85⅝	7.13
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99¼	7.02
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103½	6.22
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	81¼	7.66
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	85	7.24
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.10
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Debs.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	95	7.17
Paris Lyons & Med. Railroad	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103⅜	5.76
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	80	7.71
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	97½bid	6.24
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	73	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	118⅞	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc.	Units	92½ per unit	
Belgian National Railways Pentg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	83	7.23
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	31¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	42	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	50½	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	44⅝	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	81⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	33⅛	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	64¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	178⅞	—
The Kendall Co. Debs. (with warrants)	5½% Sept. 1, 1948	91½	6.28
City of Milan	6½% Apr. 1, 1952	92⅝	7.17
Republic of Chile (R.,,y.)	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	92½	5.57
Container Corp. of America	5 % June 1, 1943	82¼	7.05
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	63¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	61½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	59½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	48	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	59	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	73	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	27½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25½	—

NOTE: The Above Quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Notice of Removal

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 2th March 1930.

Silver:—On the 6th opened at 18 1/16d. for spot and 18 5/16d. for two months forward, and closes to-day at 19 1/16d. and 18 9/16d. respectively. It has been a quiet week, (erratic at times) and an announcement has been made that the Chinese Government does not contemplate imposing an Import Duty on Silver. In some quarters, however, it is felt that this decision cannot be regarded as final, and that rumours may from time to time arise in connection with such a measure, which may be acted upon by speculators and others, with possibly disturbing results.

Business has been overshadowed by the possibility of a recrudescence of Civil War in China, and reports of military movements once more caused anxiety. It appears, now, however, that wiser counsels have prevailed, and the catastrophe averted for the present.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London was 1/10¼d., at the opening on the 6th inst. raised to 1/10½d. on the 8th inst. and remains so.

Market rates commenced by varying slightly around T/T on London at 1/11 5/16d., on New York G $47¼ to 47⅛, 4 m/s credits 1/11⅞, Yen cross rate 49¼, Yen 104¼, Gold Bar 500/498.

The 7th inst, passed quietly, at the close became slightly firmer, and on the 8th inst. 1/11¼d. was obtainable for T/T on London and G.$47 1/16d. on New York. A change took place in the afternoon of the 10th inst., when the market firmed up at 1/11 3/16d. and G.$47½ was available, the Gold Bar being around 493/494.50. Yesterday the morning's rates were a shade off, but as is often the case nowadays Chinese speculators started selling and in the afternoon we closed at 1/11 5/16d. and G.$47¼ for near, the Gold Bar touching 489 on one occasion.

To-day a quiet and slightly easier tone prevails, and we quote at closing at noon to-day the following:—T/T on London 1/11 7/16d., New York 46¾, 4 m/s credits 2/0 5/16d. Yen 103, Gold Bar 488.80.

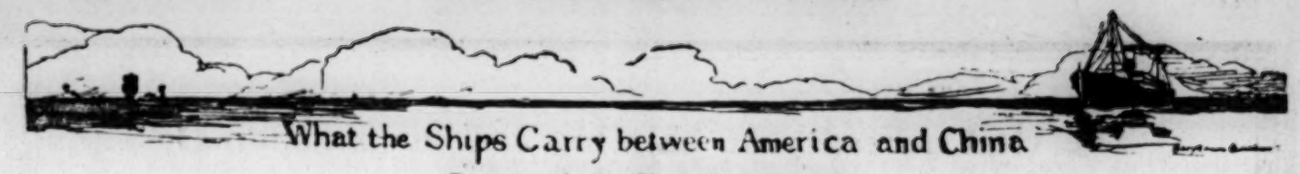
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 110,986,000 a decrease of Tls. 356,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 149,130,000 an increase of $ 2,280,000
Estimated value Tls. 162,238,000 as against Tls. 162,238,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for February	Thursday Mar. 6	Friday Mar. 7	Saturday Mar. 8	Monday Mar. 10	Tuesday Mar. 11	Wed. Mar. 12
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/11.369	1/10¼	1/10½	1/10½	1/10½	1/10½	1/10⅝
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11 7/16	1/10 7/16	1/10 11/16	1/10 11/16	1/10 11/16	1/10 11/16
T/T India	130,295	124½	124½	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
T/T France	1,208,273	1152	1152	1164	1164	1164	1164
T/T On N.Y. Demand	47,364	45	45	45½	45½	45½	45½
T/T Hamburg R. M.		45⅛	45⅛	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
T/T H'kong	80.205	188½	188½	191	191	191	191
T/T Japan	103.898	80	80	80nom.	79½nom.	79½nom.	79½nom.
T/T Batavia	117.941	109¼	109¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
T/T Straits	118.943	112½	112½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Bk's buying rates		125	125	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0 625	2/0	2/0	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/0¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0⅛	2/0⅛	2/0⅛	2/0⅛	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0 912	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/0⅜	2/0⅜	2/0⅜	2/0⅜
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,286.818	1250	1250	1265	1265	1265	1265
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	50.585	48¼	48¼	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	48½	48½	49	49	49	49

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	18 5/16	18¼	19 1/16	19 5/16	19 1/16	19 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 40 5/8	G.$ 40 5/8	G.$ 41¼	G.$ 40⅞	G.$ 41	G.$ 41¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 498.70	Tls. 498.90	Tls. 500.90	Tls. 497.10	Tls. 489.90	Tls. 492.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.9	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.025	72.25	72.05	72.05	72.05	72.0375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 124.23
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.86 5/16
London open Market Dis. 3 m/s	3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 11/16
,, 4 ,,	3 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/5½
,, 6 ,,	3 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 5/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.71 equal Gold $1

EMPRESS OF CANADA, Jan. 18.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 500	Pls. 495.04
White, Soochow	Bls. 10	" 10.15
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	Bls. 41	" 40.57
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 70	" 68.70
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 20	" 20.28
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 22	" 71.26
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 40	Pls. 39.88
Feathers, Goose		" 51
Oil, Camphor		" 34
Wool, Sheep's		" 499
Woodware		" 3
Brassware		" 15
Musk		Taels. 563
Hats, Buntal Fibre		Pcs. 12,755
Hats, Hemp		" 2,982
Skins, Lamb, Untanned		" 2,960
Skins, Lamb, Tanned		" 246
Skins, Kid, Tanned		" 173

FERNBANK, January 20.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	Bls. 4,635	Pls. 16,272

PRESIDENT TAFT, January 23.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 376	Pls. 371.85
Yellow, H'kow	Bls. 101	" 101.70
Yellow, S'hai...	Bls. 40	" 39.35
Silk Piece Goods		" 4.95
Silk Pongees, Honan		" 26.74
Silk, Pongees, Shantung		" 2.19
Books, Printed		" 11
Brassware		" 17
Bristles, Assorted		" 35
Feathers, Duck		" 197
Hair, Human		" 127
Intestines, Pig, Salted		" 25
Oil, Wood		" 9,078
Peas, White		" 1,688
Skins, Goat, Untanned		" 158
Walnuts, Kernels		" 103
Wool, Sheep's		" 502
Skins, Lamb, Untanned		Pcs. 7,000
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned		" 980
Skins, Weasel, Untanned		" 1,000
Skins Mats, Kid, Tanned		" 304
Hats, Buntal Fibre		" 47,640

TENYO MARU, January 25.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 10	Pls 10.00
White, S'hai	Bls. 112	" 110.96
Yellow, other Ports		" 5 " 5.10
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild Dairen, etc.	Bls. 70	" 74.18
Silk Spun Pongees, Waste		" 2.11
Silk Clothing, Embroidered		" 1.50
Silk Pongees, Honan		" 3.70
Silk Pongees, Shantung		" 2.68
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Kiukiang		" 10
Gunpowder, Ningpo		" 127
Other kinds, Shanghai		" 9
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 200	" 763.78
Cotton, Rags		" 751
Antimony, Regulus		" 1,680
Beans, Green, Small		" 78
Brassware		" 71
Chinaware, Fine		" 10
Feathers, Duck		" 88
Feathers, Goose		" 7
Intestines, Pig, Salted		" 10
Oil, Wood		" 450
Seed Sesamum		" 7,499
Woodware		" 8
Hats, Hemp		Pcs. 6,000
Woollen Rugs		" 240

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Steady March 12, Business Done 2,635,500 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Mon. Mar. 10	Tues. Mar. 11
34	20	Adams Express	33	33½
354¼	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	270	270
184½	86	American Can	141⅜	144¼
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	94⅛	93¾
130¼	62	American Smelting	75½	75⅝
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	240⅜	241⅜
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	241	240
199	50	American Water Works	106¼	105½
140	67¼	Anaconda Copper	74¾	74¾
77⅜	30	Atlantic Refining	44⅞	46
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	118⅝	119
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	102¾	102¾
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	45	46
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	28⅞	28⅞
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	204¾	204⅝
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	74¾	73
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	117¾	117¼
135	26	Chrysler	38½	38⅞
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	39⅛	39⅛
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	91⅝	91⅜
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	29⅜	31¾
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	33⅜	33½
24¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	17⅛	17
12⅛	1⅝	" " opt. war.	5⅝	5⅝
185¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	118¾	119¾
17⅛	18	Continental Oil	21⅝	22¾
126⅜	70	Corn Products	93¾	94
82¼	20⅛	Coty, Inc.	30⅜	30¼
30⅛	6¾	Curtiss Wright, Common	12½	12⅜
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	38½	38⅜
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	131½	133¼
264¼	150	Eastman Kodak Company	229½	230¾
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	100⅛	100
93½	41½	Erie Railway	59¾	58⅝
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	35⅞	35½
63¼	55¼	General Electric	77⅞	77⅜
81¼	35	General Food	52½	52½
91¼	33½	General Motors	44⅛	45⅝
126½	70	General Railway Signal	93¾	93⅛
82	31½	Gold Dust	44⅜	44⅜
105¼	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	48¼	48
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	89½	88½
102⅞	43	Granby	57½	Unq
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	95½	Unq
70	14¼	Grigsby Grunow	16⅝	17⅛
93½	38	Hudson Motors	57	56¼
102¼	48	International Cement	63¾	61
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	7½	8
142	65	International Harvester	95	93½
59½	23	" Hydro-Elec. "A"	43½	43½
72¼	25	International Nickel	40⅜	40⅛
68¾	40	International Printers Ink	51⅝	51¼
14¼	4¼	International Products (Com)	Unq	7½
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	69¼	70
242¼	90	Johns Manville	143	142
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	59	58⅛
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	106½	105⅝
166¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	109½	111
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	84	84⅝
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	11¾	11⅞
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	98	96
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	46	45½
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	29⅛	29
256½	60	New York Central	183½	183½
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	93	93⅜
146½	56⅜	Pacific Lighting	94	95½
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	21⅛	22⅜
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	71¼	70⅜
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	82½	82¼
30	13⅛	Penroad Corporation	14⅜	14⅜
47	24¼	Phillips Petroleum	35⅛	35⅜
137¼	54	Public Service of New Jersey	95⅛	95
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	52⅛	52⅛
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	57⅜	58½
181	80	Sears Roebuck	93¼	92
31¾	19	Shell Union	21¾	22¼
188	59½	Simmons Company	61⅞	57⅜
92¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	63⅜	63
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	121	120½
44¼	20	Standard Brands	25¼	25⅝
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	Unq	116
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	62¼	63
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	32⅝	32⅝
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	52⅞	53¼
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	61¼	60⅜
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	78½	81
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	45⅞	46
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	97⅝	97
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	225	225½
162	31	United Aircraft & Transport	66⅜	66½
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	7⅞	Unq
118½	50½	U. S. Realty & Improvement	67	67¼
261¾	150	United States Steel	182	182⅛
116½	37½	Vanadium	78½	85⅛
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E & M. (Com)	192	190¼
35	5¼	Willys Overland	9¼	9⅜
		Call Money	4%	4%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz
Investment Securities—Local & Foreign
Safe Deposit Facilities
New York stock quotations received daily
Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in., of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital necessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK)

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
4 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

Please enter order for.....copies of Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a.10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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